

Immigration debate explodes . . . again

— SEE CENTERFOLD SECTION

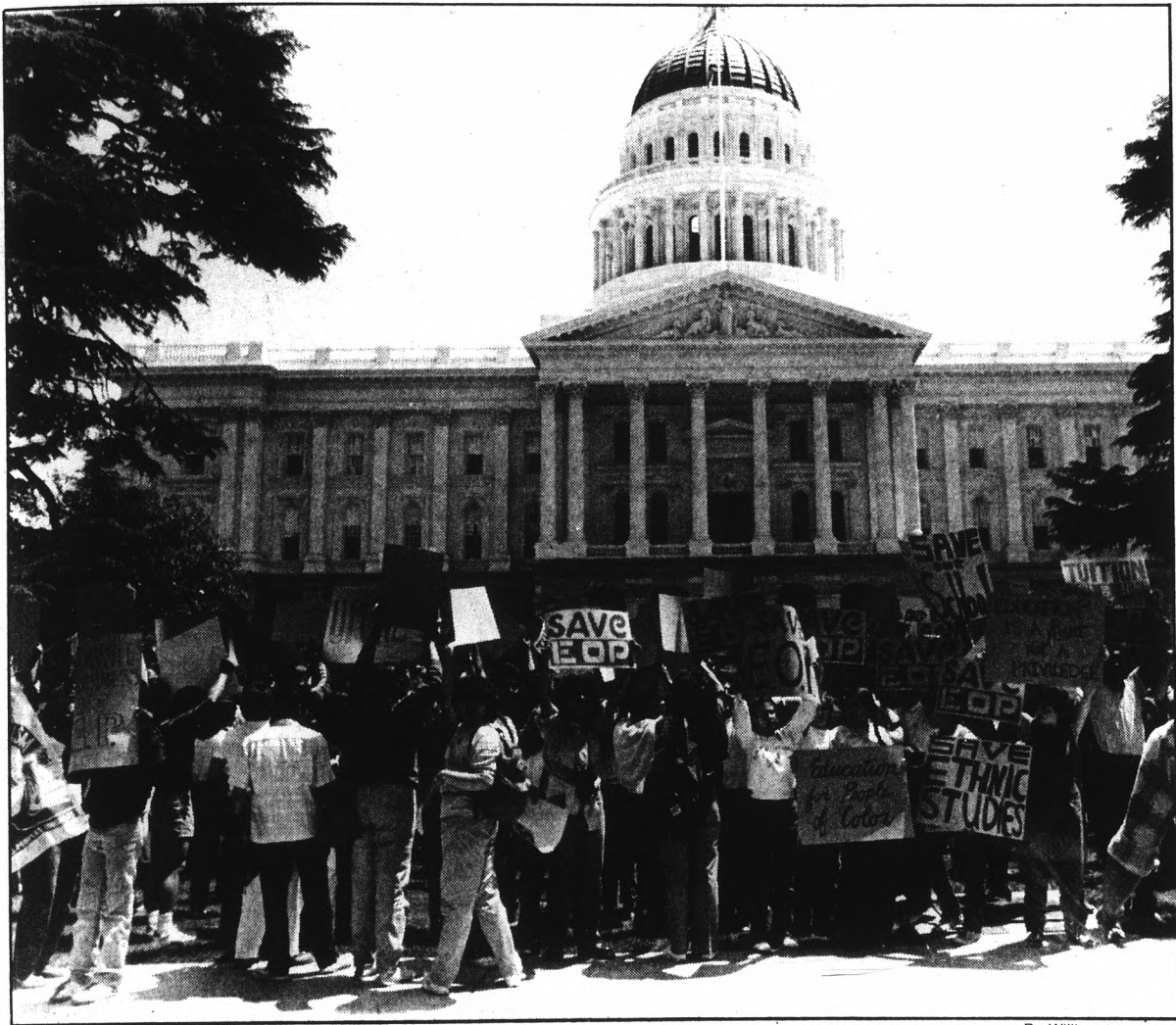
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Thursday, May 13, 1982

Sacramento bus-in draws 500



By William Hammons

Four hundred SF State students joined with more than a hundred students from other campuses yesterday, taking their anger over proposed fee hikes to the state Capitol.

Teach-in forums outline need for social change

By Laura Broadwell
and Rosanne Werges

"We can no longer grumble and talk among ourselves about how awful things are — there's no alternative than to act," Black Studies Professor Angela Davis told students Tuesday at the Social Work Education Department's day-long teach-in, "Reagan's Policies — Pathways to War."

At a noon rally, Davis and UPCNL spokesman Derek Gilliam urged students to go to Sacramento Wednesday for the statewide student demonstration protesting financial aid cuts and increased student fees.

The teach-in, an outgrowth of William Gray's Social Work 801 class on social change, was concerned with the effect of Reagan's policies on national and international affairs. Students organized a forum to discuss such critical issues as the nuclear war threat, U.S. intervention in El Salvador and the Caribbean, social

service and education cutbacks and destruction of personal rights.

Tuesday's agenda began with such speakers as anthropology Professor Mina Caulfield, international relations Professor Dwight Simpson and Institute for Labor and Mental Health representative Michael Lerner. About 75 students attended the speeches at the Barbary Coast.

In a speech on militarism, Simpson criticized Reagan for increasing military spending at the expense of social services. Simpson said the proposed military budget over the next five years will be \$1.5 trillion.

"Reagan is convinced all problems are caused by the communist conspiracy," said Simpson. "The real enemy is not the communists but public apathy and the leadership in Washington."

Lerner discussed why Reagan was elected. Reagan captured the blue-collar vote because he addressed practical concerns such as crime and the dissolution

of the family structure, Lerner said.

Liberals need to stop worrying about theory and concentrate on reality, he

See Teach-in, page 13

Making the best of the evaluation snafu

By Jim Beaver

Students transferring to SF State and their faculty advisors can avoid confusion caused by the lack of Advanced Standing Evaluations (ASE) by following a few guidelines during today's advising sessions.

The evaluations indicating which courses from other colleges apply toward SF State's General Education (GE) and major requirements have been held up for fall transfer students because

Demonstration at Capitol steps: Fee hikes, EOP cuts protested

Shouting for reductions in fees and tuition and carrying placards proclaiming "Save EOP," more than 500 students converged on the state Capitol steps in Sacramento yesterday to try to influence legislators inside the building.

SF State bused 400 students — 300 fewer than expected — to the rally, organized by United People of Color for National Liberation. UPCNL representatives stressed that the theme of the rally was: "This is just the beginning."

"We will struggle, we will fight. Education is our right," the students chanted as they marched in a three-block-long line up the Capitol Mall. "One, two, three, four. Fight for school, not war."

The students were greeted with the quizzical, slightly amused expressions of passers-by enjoying their lunch breaks from neighboring businesses.

Joining SF State at the rally were more than 100 students representing eight campuses in the CSU and UC systems.

"We hope that through the momen-

tum that's built up at SF State and every other campus, we can unite," said Karen Umamoto, UPCNL representative. "To make any changes it's going to take a statewide movement."

The state legislature is now hammering out next year's budget, and it is this process that the demonstrators hoped to influence.

"The students attending CSU campuses are a million strong. We will exercise the democratic process through the use of our vote," SF State ethnic studies director Phil McGee told the enthusiastic crowd. "We intend to inform our legislature that we are watching them and we will assign them their grades at the polls."

Legislators were conspicuously missing from the rally. House Speaker Willie Brown, who had been expected to support the demonstration, backed out at the last moment, according to Carlos Garza, a UPCNL member.

"I think it's important to demonstrate that there is solidarity in not wanting cuts. It's imperative that they be heard,"

said Assemblyman Thomas Bates, one of the few legislators who observed the demonstration.

"Given the current situation, unless we get more money into the state, student fee and tuition increases are inevitable," said Bates. Part of the solution is getting more money into the state through a split-roll initiative now gathering signatures for the November ballot, he said. If passed, the initiative would allow the state to impose higher business property taxes.

Rally speakers also demanded that legislators defend and develop ethnic studies, affirmative action and educational opportunity programs.

"I think, unfortunately, when the cuts come down and the universities and colleges have to make decisions, the Third World colleges will be the first to be eliminated, because they don't fall under 'basics,'" Bates said. "It's a tragedy, but that's the way things are today."

At the end of the two-and-a-half hour

See Rally, page 13

Faculty union runoff vote snagged a second time

By Danny Jong

After months of hard campaigning, the highly anticipated faculty runoff election ended in another inconclusive decision when neither union could draw enough votes without having challenged ballots affect the race.

The United Professors of California garnered 6,473 votes while the Congress of Faculty Associations received 6,454 votes, a margin of 19 votes.

Neither union won because of 508 challenged ballots. The challenged ballots, which remain sealed and uncounted, could throw the majority to either side.

In the two other runoff elections, the California State Employees Association won the right to represent the health care support unit by defeating UPC 120 to 69 votes. UPC tallied 486 to CFA's 414 votes to win representation rights for the academic support unit.

In the previous faculty union election, the UPC received 6,316 to CFA's 6,267 votes, a difference of 49 votes. However, 2,400 faculty members voted for no representation, preventing either union from receiving a simple majority needed to win. The runoff election excluded the no representation option.

"I'm very, very happy with the turnout," Stewart Long, UPC statewide president, said of the faculty election. "Unfortunately, the results could have been better."

"I'm concerned that this last vote was as close as it was," said Bill Crist, CFA statewide president. "This kind of voting helps management."

Both the UPC and CFA agreed to meet with the Public Employment Relations Board on June 3 in San Francisco to "work out some compromise or agreement" regarding the challenged ballots, said Allen Wilsey, CFA field manager.

The election could be decided if both sides reach an agreement at the June 3 meeting.

However, Wilsey said, if both sides cannot agree on a settlement, the issue will go to a PERB hearing officer, who

will hold a hearing to listen to briefs and testimonies before making a decision. If one side does not accept the decision, it can appeal to the Public Employment Relations Appeals Board for further decision.

This process, Wilsey said, can take up to 18 months.

Of the 508 disputed ballots, UPC challenged 198, while CFA challenged two. The largest number of vote challenges — 297 ballots — came from the CSU trustees. The remaining challenges came from individuals who claimed they should have been able to vote, but were not included in the voting list, said Long.

Crist extended an olive branch in talking about a possible protracted election battle. He and other CFA officials agreed in saying that one union should support the winning union after the election issue has been resolved.

"It's time when we considered bringing everyone together," said Crist. "It's gone on long enough. Polarization is not going to be productive for the faculty."

Asked whether he will support the eventual winner, Long said, "It's really too early to tell. Everyone is interested in faculty unity. Exactly how that will happen depends on the members and what form it will take."

Both sides said their next step will be to assess their chances of winning the challenged ballots before the June 3 meeting takes place.

'Ohana seeks sovereignty, test shelling halt for Hawaii

By Gregg Pearlman

Bo Kahui smiles and jokes a lot, but when it comes to Hawaii and its problems, he gets serious. Kahui, 27, is the Oahu representative for the Protect Kahoowale 'Ohana, an organization which is trying to stop U.S. Navy shelling exercises on the island of Kahoowale.

Kahui and SF State music Professor Kaala Carmack will play Hawaiian music and give a presentation today outside the Student Union to tell students what is happening on Kahoowale and other Pacific islands.

Kahoowale is a small island — 45 square miles — located five miles southwest of Maui, which has been used for shelling exercises by the Navy. It has been uninhabited since Dec. 8, 1941, the day after the Pearl Harbor attack, when the government evacuated the island, according to Kahui. There are more than 500 archeological sites on the island, three of which are within the Navy shelling impact zone, Kahui said.

"We came to San Francisco to file a

temporary restraining order (TRO)," Kahui said, "to force the Navy (and its RIMPAC — Rim of the Pacific — allies) to stop the bombing until we could review the data of foreign ships' salvo shots — the initial shots onto the island, which may indicate whether they're misfiring."

"We felt that if we could get the data we could determine whether the Navy should continue its exercises on the island," he said.

"Ohana attorney Cynthia Thiel filed the TRO April 3, and went back to court April 8 ready to argue the case against the Navy. But Navy attorneys used a "procedural ploy" to stop the 'Ohana in court, sending the case back to Hawaii, based on a "home-rule principle," because this is a home-land issue, Kahui said.

Although federal Judge Samuel King in Honolulu said it is within his jurisdiction to assume the case, the 'Ohana filed a motion April 12 for federal Judge William Schwarzer in San Francisco to reassume the case. Schwarzer had been deciding on Kahoowale-related issues

since 1980, and approved a consent agreement between the 'Ohana and the Navy allowing the shelling. According to Kahui, when the Navy used its ploy, knowing it would force the 'Ohana back to Hawaii, the 'Ohana filed its claims April 12 and was denied both motions.

King said the 'Ohana had no standing, and the Navy seemed to conform to the stipulations in the consent agreement. The agreement gave 'Ohana access to the island two weeks a month, 10 months out of the year, while allowing the Navy to shell the rest of the time within a specific zone. 'Ohana, however, never agreed to foreign (RIMPAC) shelling.

"After that," said Kahui, "between April 20 and April 24, our senior elder, Harry Mitchell (age 67) — we call him 'Kupuna' (meaning elder or wise one) — paddled to the island in a personal protest against the bombing and occupied it."

"He went to Kahoowale to stop the bombing, and the Navy denied that his protest had any effect on the RIMPAC exercises. We understand the Navy was going to bomb that Saturday. Then New

Zealand and Australia refrained from participating in the exercises.

"Uncle Harry was on the island for four days, and came back to Maui on his own," Kahui, having been in California for the past several weeks, does not know whether Mitchell was prosecuted or incarcerated for his actions.

"Some days after that," he said, "two people from Greenpeace went there on a protest: Dexter Cate and Denver Leaman. The Navy continued bombing, and only last Thursday we found out that Cate and Leaman were OK."

The 'Ohana's efforts to stop RIMPAC exercises were relatively successful. The exercise was pushed back almost two days because of Mitchell and another day because of the Greenpeace efforts.

"When I was in college I began to understand why a lot of things were the way they were," said Kahui, referring to the military, the second largest industry

See Hawaii, page 12



By Yvonne Marie Crowley

Hawaiian activist Bo Kahui.

SF State prime site for Bay Area music archives

With an avalanche of more than 25,000 contemporary records and tapes, 1,200 books and extensive concert memorabilia on their hands, Bay Area music archivists are looking for a place to keep their collection, and SF State is at the top of their list.

The Bay Area Music Archives, founded in 1978 by BAM magazine publisher Dennis Erokian to preserve the Bay Area's rich rock and jazz heritage, inherited 10,000 albums from the late John Wasserman, a former San Francisco Chronicle music critic, and the entire 12,000-album, 3,500-tape KSAN rock collection when the station switched to a country-western format. The archives may also receive the KSFX record library, following that station's change of format from rock to talk.

But the archives — one of the largest public rock collections in the country — does not have adequate space to showcase its library and remains largely inaccessible to the public.

Curator Paul Grushkin, the archives' only full-time staff member, said he receives about 30 calls and 15 to 20 query letters a week from people who want research information from the library. But Grushkin finds it hard to comply with their requests because the material is scattered in different locations.

When Joel Selvin, SF State music department lecturer and rock critic for the Chronicle, suggested the possibility of moving the archives to SF State, the opportunity seemed appealing.

Sites such as the College of Marin, director George Lucas' Marin County movie studio and one of the seven San Francisco library branches scheduled for closure have been considered as possible homes for the archives, currently stored in a Berkeley warehouse and at the Automatt recording studio on Folsom Street. SF State is the top choice now because of its central location and a strong student interest in popular music, according to Selvin.

SF State Dean of Creative Arts A. James Bravar and Music Department Chair Richard Webb both have said they'd like to see the collection on campus.

"Someone in New York might comment on what is happening musically in the Bay Area, but we often tend to ignore the culture in our own area," Bravar said. "Rather than saying, 'this is happening,' we look back in retrospect and say, 'Oh God, we should've saved that.'"

But according to SF State library director Joanne Euster, the J. Paul Leonard library has no room for the col-

lection and she has been deluged with similar requests from agencies with unwieldy collections.

Selvin, who has taught classes on rock and roll history here for five years, said there is a soaring interest in the subject. This semester 250 students are enrolled in his three classes, which he boasts are among the most popular in the department.

The archives would be an excellent resource for his students, he said, enabling them to find information not readily available in general libraries. Aside from its extensive anthology of contemporary music, the collection includes recent news clippings and periodicals about music events.

Selvin said the university should create room for at least part of the archives. "There's not enough room in the library?" he asked. "Then push the books closer together."

Both he and Grushkin stressed the financial autonomy of the archives. Each year they stage a fund-raising event, the Bay Area Music Award Ceremonies (Bammies), which yielded almost \$70,000 this year. SF State wouldn't have to provide the archives any financial support or staff, Selvin said.



By Michael Jacobs

Curator Paul Grushkin amid the stacks of the Bay Area Music Archives' extensive collection — 12,000 albums, 3,500 tapes of rock music.

This Week

Today, May 13

Asian Pacific Heritage Week Outdoor Program, an outdoor fair with Asian Pacific campus and community groups will be held from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Student Union Plaza.

"Anna Mae Aquash," a film on the life and political work of a Native American activist, will be shown at 8 p.m. at the San Francisco Women's Building, 3543 18th St., second floor. Donation requested.

Friday, May 14

Touching the Sky, a planetarium show of American Indian sky lore and legends, will be presented at 8 p.m. in Thornton Hall 422. Free.

Invertebrates, a group of many multimedia artists, will be performing from 5 to 7 p.m. in the Student Union Depot.

Asian Pacific Heritage Week Indoor Program, with martial arts demonstrations, musical performances and cultural

dances, will be held from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m. Free to students, \$3 for the general public.

Sunday, May 16

Rowing Race to Save the Delta will begin at 9 a.m. in front of the boathouse in Locke, Calif. Open to all boats, canoes and kayaks. Proceeds go to the campaign to defeat the Peripheral Canal proposition. Call Gordon Nash at 332-3577 for more information.

Monday, May 17

Professor Pang-Yuan Chi from National Taiwan University will lecture on women writers in Taiwan from 4 to 6 p.m. in HLL 135. It is a Kai-Yu Hsu Memorial Lecture.

European University of America representatives will present 1982-83 Education Abroad programs in management and humanities at noon in BSS 115. Call 673-6191 for information.

Profs split course

Probing human duality

By Rick Narcisso

It's not often that a student walks into a classroom and hears the day's lecture delivered by two professors at the same time.

But it happens every time a student enters HLL 349 for Split Brain, Split Culture (NEXA 394).

NEXA 394, team-taught by biology Professor George Araki and humanities Professor Joseph Axelrod, stresses the fact that there are opposites and parallels in most of the human experience, just as there are two modes of human thought: the left hemisphere of the brain being analytical, and the right hemisphere intuitive.

The idea is stressed to the point that the instructors are also opposite in terms of their area of specialty and ethnic background.

"One of the things we definitely do not do," Axelrod said, "is split the course in half, with George teaching one thing and me teaching another."

"There are some NEXA courses in which the two teachers approach the same problem with two different approaches and then come to a convergence. This does not exist in our course," he said. "I don't think of myself as using any humanistic methodology or George using a scientific methodology. We use the ap-

propriate methodology depending upon the questions that arise. Sometimes I am the one being analytic and he is being abstract."

Araki said, "I have had an interest in this for many years and teaching it is an expression of that. Split brain is so fascinating that we can talk about anything under the sky."

"There seems to be a need for the idea of the split brain theory in our culture," he added, "and it is expressed in different forms such as education, where both halves of the brain are educated. But, in fact, this is just an abstract."

The NEXA Department was created five years ago, blending science and humanities together to combat a communication gap between the two disciplines.

The areas of dual nature explored by Araki and Axelrod in the course are medicine, education and their practice in both Eastern and Western cultures.

Concerning medicine, Araki recently explained to his students that there is allopathic treatment which most Western people are familiar with.

Allopathic medicine is based on the scientific treatment of disease.

But there is also homeopathic medicine in which there are no disease categories. Only the symptoms are treated. "The remedy can be many things," Araki said. "It is a very empirically derived theory."

Araki said the course does not accept the split brain metaphor as a complete truth, but rather as a model. "What it amounts to," he said, "is the evolution of an abstraction. There is a need for this metaphor because we correlate things into a dichotomy, such as good vs. evil or black and white."

"It is hard to put this in a nutshell, but we hope to show a coming together of many ideas in the way we see the world, so that maybe the student walks out saying, 'gee, I didn't know that,'" Araki said.

"Dualism is not the whole picture," he said. "It's a Western penchant to look at things dualistically, but we lose sight of the larger concerns. Our course is really designed to remind ourselves that there is a larger picture."

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Few gains for women and minorities

Little action in affirmative action

The student strike at SF State 14 years ago succeeded in establishing a Black Studies Department. But today, the number of black faculty teaching outside the department remains minimal.

The number of minorities in full-time and part-time positions has increased only 1.7 percent in the last decade.

According to 1981 affirmative action statistics, 89 percent of all full-time faculty are white and 75 percent of full-time faculty are men.

Affirmative action, defined by the California State University Chancellor's Office as requiring "good faith efforts to equalize opportunities," is, in reality, little more than an elaborate exercise in collecting statistics.

Arthur Lathan, affirmative action coordinator at SF State, called progress in affirmative action "fairly significant

background of faculty, many departments disputed the numbers of women and minorities teaching.

Marie Johnson-Callaway, a black woman who teaches full-time in the Art Department, was hired in 1974. The affirmative action office has no record of any full-time blacks in the department.

Affirmative action statistics state that there are no full-time women or minorities teaching in the History Department. Eldon Modisette, chairman of the department, said there are two women, two Chinese and one person with a Spanish surname teaching full-time. "Perhaps the story of affirmative action is really the inaccuracy of bureaucratic statistics," said Modisette.

Lathan said the discrepancies could be attributed to improper reports given to his office by the departments.

When jurisdiction of affirmative action was transferred from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to the Office of Federal Contract Compliance in 1979, methods of collecting and interpreting statistics changed. The changes in the program, according to Lathan, have left even affirmative action officials confused.

The affirmative action program contains what Lathan calls "escape clauses" which allow the university hiring system, despite guidelines, to remain stacked in favor of maintaining the white male monopoly.

Insight

since 1973." Statistics from his office show a 13.3 percent increase of women in full-time and part-time positions. However, any increase in non-white and female faculty has been mostly in the part-time category.

Mina Caulfield has been teaching here on a semester to semester basis for 10 years in the Anthropology Department. She said while most jobs offer more pay and benefits after years of employment, hers does not.

Lathan recognizes the inequity in the system. "Part-time employees are exploited and they know it."

Critics contend that part-time employees receive low pay and are denied benefits and job security. Their advancement is stymied because once they are hired for part-time employment they are not promoted to full-time, tenure-track positions.

Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title IX of the Higher Education Act of 1972 mandate affirmative ac-

"Escape clauses" allow the university to maintain the white male monopoly.

tion for schools receiving federal funds, but do not provide for enforcement of any quotas.

SF State's affirmative action plan to correct past discriminatory hiring was developed after researching the existing workforce in the surrounding community and the availability of minorities and women to fill positions and prospective openings.

Under the plan, the university must conduct "non-discriminatory recruitment" and monitor applicants. The plan does not favor hiring less qualified women or minorities.

Exactly what effect affirmative action has had is very difficult to determine. When Phoenix sought to verify 1981 affirmative action statistics on the ethnic

tion even more difficult. McDermid said the tight job market has produced many "over-qualified" candidates and encouraged increasingly higher standards.

When two positions in the Art Department opened last year, the department chair, Marjorie Livingston, said she was deluged with applications. "It was incredible — 108 people applied for those two positions," she said. Two women were hired.

Unfortunately, job openings in most departments are scarce, making affirmative action difficult. The Philosophy Department has no full-time minorities on the staff. They have not had a full-time opening since 1969. Donald Provence, chairman of the department, said positions held by retir-

ing faculty are being left vacant due to declining enrollment.

With the current freeze on hiring, affirmative action is in for rough times. What little progress has been made may disappear with layoffs. The seniority system takes priority over affirmative action mandates. The last hired must be the first fired.

The School of Business has a unique problem. Despite its steady growth, it is still experiencing problems hiring women and minorities. By the time someone has acquired a doctorate in business and the "meaningful business experience" the school requires, they

"I continue to question if 'traditional' academic qualifications, Ph.D.s, being published, necessarily make better teachers," McDermid said. "What does a Ph.D. prove?"

Lathan agrees. "What's really important is how they relate to students."

Competition has made affirmative ac-



Nancy McDermid, dean of the School of Humanities, has "never been convinced that there has been dedication to affirmative action in higher education."

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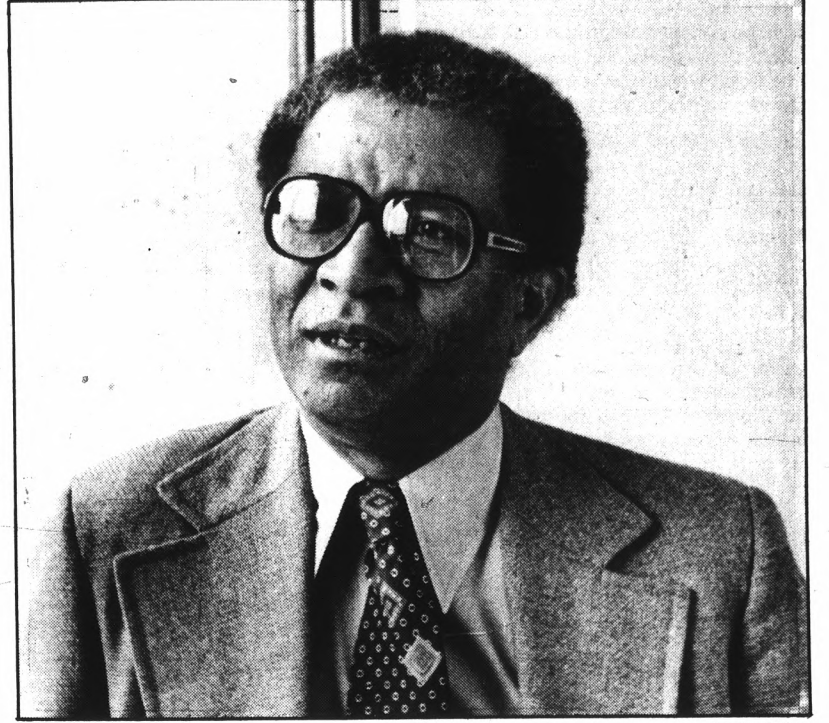
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Photos by Jan Gauthier

Arthur Lathan, affirmative action coordinator, tries to resolve complaints "before they get out of hand . . . my job is to protect the university."

Bradley, chairman of political science, said she did not complete her Ph.D. while teaching, as agreed upon when she was hired. Wade was replaced by David Tabb, who is white and has his doctorate.

Proving discrimination in hiring practices is not simple. Lathan said most grievances are not resolved in favor of the faculty member.

To protest what they see as unfair, employees must make complaints against the very hiring committee that ultimately controls their job. This puts part-time employees — most of the women and minorities here — in a particularly vulnerable position. They can have classes dropped or simply not be rehired without any reason given by the department.

Lathan said he tries to resolve complaints "before they get out of hand" — before an employee decides to file a formal grievance which goes on public record. Only six formal grievances have been filed against the university and only one of those was resolved in favor of the employee.

Lathan's role in resolving complaints puts him in a precarious position. He is supposed to assist faculty in disputes but he is employed by the university. Exactly where do Lathan's loyalties lie? "My job is to protect the university," he said. His role is to determine whether the department followed correct procedures. He has testified for both sides at hearings.

Affirmative action is especially important in education, according to McDermid, to provide role models for women and minorities. There were no women academic deans at SF State when McDermid applied for her position in 1980. "It made me ask, 'Can I do it?'"

McDermid said without role models, "you persuade yourself that only the truly exceptional (women or minorities) can succeed in your field."

"It is important to see someone like yourself doing what you want to do, to identify with them." But, she said, "I have never been convinced that there has been dedication to affirmative action in higher education."

Back-pay ruling may be appealed

Geology Professor Cathy Felton may not get the \$16,457 in back pay awarded by U.S. District Court Judge Samuel Conti if the university continues to fight her discrimination complaint.

Felton's battle for a full-time position at SF State began with an investigation by the Academic Affirmative Action Committee. Vernon Wallace, chairman of the committee, determined that "the evidence indicates clearly that there was sex discrimination involved in the case."

University President Paul Romberg rejected the committee's recommendation that Felton be hired.

In 1979 Felton, who has a Ph.D., filed her complaint with the University Grievance Committee. She charged the Geology Department with discrimination when it hired a white male to fill the first open position in the department in nine years. There were no women or minority faculty in the department.

When the grievance committee found that Felton had been discriminated against because the Geology Department did not follow affirmative action guidelines, Romberg again chose not to hire Felton.

Felton filed complaints with the

Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Economic Opportunity Commission. David Concepcion, an outside arbitrator hired by the grievance committee, ruled with the committee. Felton was hired as an assistant professor in January 1980.

The case reveals the ambiguous nature of affirmative action guidelines and their weak implementation. The Geology Department initially defended its decision to hire John Monteverdi, valuing his doctorate degree over Felton's more extensive teaching experience. Although the affirmative action guidelines had been in effect for four years, department chairman David Mustard said the department did not know what those guidelines were.

After Felton was hired she filed in U.S. District Court for back pay for the 1978-1979 academic year. Although the judge has also ruled in her favor, citing the university's three previous rulings on discrimination, Romberg may choose to appeal the decision.

Felton's only comment on the rulings: "The question has to be asked whether the university is doing everything it can to ensure affirmative action policy is followed."

Dept. head defends policy

When asked why their faculties are overwhelmingly white and male, the chairs of five departments at SF State said they could not find sufficient "qualified minorities."

Leo Young, Journalism Department chairman and former dean of the School of Humanities, was one of the only two willing to discuss affirmative action at length.

For years, all full-time Journalism Department professors have been white males. A newly hired tenure-track woman will start teaching here in the fall.

Young said he would not actively seek out a minority for a full-time position in the Journalism Department.

"I would not think in that direction," he said. "I would be looking for the best possible person."

Asked whether the full-time faculty's exclusive composition has a negative effect on students, Young said no.

"Our women students (more than half the students enrolled) haven't suffered not having a woman instructor — because our women students are pretty tough," he said.

Despite the fact that there are not many black or Hispanic students in the department, Young doesn't see the ethnic makeup as a problem.

"If Black Studies and La Raza didn't offer journalism, we'd have more. It's kind of a shame. But we demand that people be mainstream. If they don't want to be they can take classes with Juan Gonzales in the Ethnic Studies Department."

Gonzales, who teaches La Raza journalism, has been turned down for a Journalism Department position because he doesn't have ex-

perience working on a daily newspaper, according to Young.

Young said the qualifications a person must have to be hired into the Journalism Department are "not down in writing. You have to be with it in journalism. This defies definition, but people know what it is."

Young said black and Hispanic students avoid the Journalism Department for "political" reasons. "It may be 'brothers and sisters, we hang together or we hang separately.' That's something I don't know anything about."

Young said he goes out of his way to try to hire non-white and women part-timers.

"I kept four classes open until the last minute last semester, trying to get women or minorities. I followed up on every name I could get a hold of." But, he said, he couldn't find anyone.

Young said that any time he sees racial or sexual discrimination, he "moves in promptly."

"I will not permit it. Everyone's entitled to a square shake," he said.

"One of the things that pleases me about this campus is its great mix — it's the way American universities are supposed to be," he said. "Let everybody step up and take a turn at the ball."

Young said the argument that women and minorities need role models to encourage them is "primarily a political ploy. I don't buy it. Good people are role models. Period. I have never paid any attention to sex or skin color."



Leo Young, Journalism chairman, seeks only the "best person."

By Richard Brucker

Percentages:

The following statistics on the ethnic and sexual breakdown of full-time SF State professors in various departments comes from the university's Affirmative Action Office. Several departments dispute the 1981 statistics.

| Department | % White | % Male |
|------------------------|---------|--------|
| Acc & Finance | 85 | 92 |
| Anthropology | 89 | 78 |
| Art | 100 | 78 |
| Biology | 94 | 91 |
| BCA | 85 | 85 |
| Chemistry | 100 | 81 |
| Classics | 100 | 100 |
| Comparative Lit | 0 | 0 |
| Counseling | 86 | 86 |
| Creative Writing | 86 | 57 |
| Data Sys/Quant Methods | 81 | 75 |
| Design & Industry | 89 | 78 |
| Economics | 86 | 86 |
| Ed Admin | 82 | 75 |
| Elementary Ed | 81 | 31 |
| Engineering | 82 | 100 |
| English | 96 | 76 |
| Foreign Language | 100 | 75 |
| Geography | 75 | 71 |
| Geology | 90 | 90 |
| Health Education | 100 | 90 |
| History | 100 | 67 |
| Home Economics | 100 | 100 |
| Humanities | 86 | 0 |
| International Rels | 100 | 78 |
| Journalism | 100 | 80 |
| Man & Business Ed | 100 | 100 |
| Mark/Trans & World Bus | 94 | 94 |
| Math | 100 | 93 |
| Music | 96 | 78 |
| Nursing | 100 | 71 |
| Philosophy | 71 | 14 |
| Physical Ed | 100 | 86 |
| Phys Sci (Interdis) | 86 | 48 |
| Physics | 100 | 75 |
| Political Science | 100 | 70 |
| Psychology | 100 | 83 |
| Rec & Leisure | 100 | 81 |
| Secondary Ed | 100 | 67 |
| Soc Sci (Interdis) | 100 | 85 |
| Social Work Ed | 100 | 57 |
| Sociology | 58 | 58 |
| Special Ed | 100 | 50 |
| Speech Comm | 100 | 50 |
| Theater Arts | 93 | 79 |
| | 89 | 79 |

Reagan economic policies blasted at Stanford rally

By Dennis Wyss

Balloons bobbed, loudspeakers blared, children romped and hamburgers sizzled as the Great Depression came to Stanford University on Saturday.

Under the stern tower of the Hoover Institute — the prestigious conservative think tank with close ties to the Reagan administration, "Hooverville '82" drew a relaxed crowd of about 2,000 to an afternoon of speeches, workshops and entertainment designed to protest President Reagan's economic and defense policies.

A ramshackle collection of cardboard and wooden shanties squatted on a field near the sound stage at the base of the tower.

Dubbed "Reaganville," the small village was a replica of makeshift communities of unemployed homeless workers that sprang up across the country in the 1930s. The communities were named "Hoovervilles" after then-President Hoover.

The venerable Wavy Gravy, a self-proclaimed "psychedelic relic" who lorded over the stage at Woodstock 13 years ago, was the master of ceremonies.

Dressed in a faded, tattered blue-jean jumpsuit covered with patches, his face painted white, Gravy harangued the crowd seated on the lush green lawn with his peculiar brand of 1960s "dig it," "right on" and "far out."

The Rev. Cecil Williams of San Francisco's Glide Memorial Church drew long and loud applause when he told the crowd that "the real depression is in the White House."

"President Reagan said recently that he has 'compassion' for the poor and disenfranchised in this country," Williams said. "We don't want compassion. We want money so we can turn our lives around. We need a president who says 'I made a mistake, and I'm going to do something about it.'"

Other speakers included draft resistor David Harris, and Charlotte Susskind of

the Gray Panthers and Older Women's League.

Feminist singer-songwriter Holly Near was received enthusiastically as was the San Francisco Mime Troupe.

"Reaganville" was surrounded by tables and booths attended by representatives of political action groups and causes including the Democratic Workers Party, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Californians For A Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze, and No On Proposition 9 — The Peripheral Canal.

Nick Burbules, a graduate student in education at Stanford and one of the organizers of "Hooverville '82," said that \$10,000 donated from students, professors and church and labor groups had been raised to finance the event.

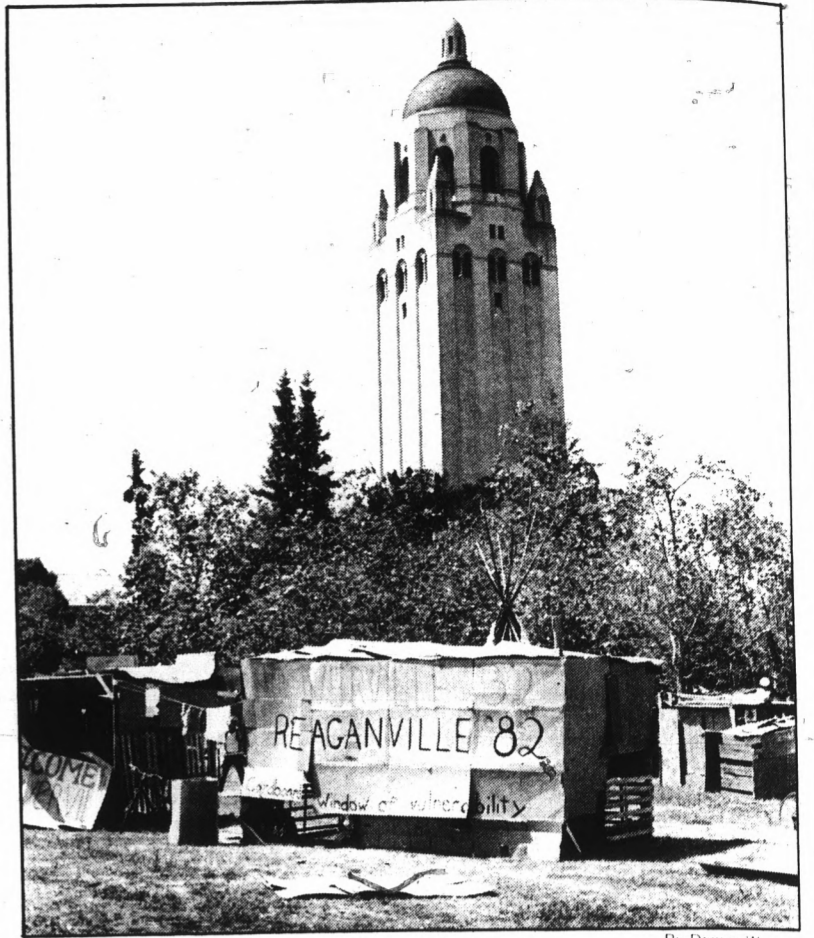
Hayyah Muller, a sophomore at Gunn High School in Palo Alto, volunteered as a monitor at the event.

Festooned with yellow buttons featuring a likeness of the Hoover tower with

tents below it and the program's logo, which she was selling for \$1 apiece, Muller said she was there because, "I'm interested in stopping Reaganism."

The shacks comprising "Reaganville" were erected on Friday. A rally to kick off the event was held Friday night.

Hoover Tower looms over demonstrators' shack. Thousands gathered in front of the Hoover Institute — bastion of conservative politics and ideological base of many Reagan administration appointees — to protest highest unemployment rate in 40 years.



By Dennis Wyss

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Casting R-Rated Comedy Feature Length film shot in Bay Area, 18-25, call 524-0510, Mr. Adler.

LOST

Gold, emerald ring in dorm area Saturday night. Reward if found, call 469-3620.

Pentax K1000 camera No. N7085210 etched on bottom. Reward. Reward. Leave at SU Lost and found or call 756-0927.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Permanent/part-time job with flexible hours, your home OK, errands, keeping house tidy, general work, reliable good person, 566-7039.

PERSONALS

Joe Guzman Garcia is a federal prisoner who would appreciate correspondence from anyone. Write: Joe Guzman Garcia, 41332-115, P.O. Box 1000, Leavenworth, Kansas 66048.

"Loving—family oriented couple seek baby for private adoption. Confidential. P.O. Box 2686, San Rafael 94901.

To Amy Beware of the Rising Sun!

I'M GETTING ARRESTED JUNE 21—at Lawrence Livermore Lab, and so are a lot of other people. Any faculty who want to get arrested with me, or come and watch, please call Luis Kemnitzer, 1075 or 564-4562.

CLASSIFIEDS cont. on pg. 7

TWO OF THE NICEST, SWEETEST GUYS EVER TO PLAY FOOTBALL ON DRINKIN' DOWN BEER AND EATIN' UP QUARTERBACKS

by Bubba Smith and Dick Butkus

BUBBA: Now that we're not playin' football anymore, we spend more time poppin' tops off cans of Lite Beer from Miller than poppin' quarterbacks.

DICK: But our favorite topic of conversation over a couple of Lite Beers is still the art of playin' defense.

BUBBA: Yeah. The bigger we were, the harder they fell.

DICK: Very true. Being big helps give you presence. What I call winning through intimidation.

BUBBA: But you also have to play smart. Like watching the guy in front of you for a tip. Sometimes the position of a guard's feet'll tell you where he's gonna go once the ball is hiked. Feet can tell you a lot. I guess that's why shoes have tongues.

DICK: But smart guys remember they're on a team. Work with a partner. Try to draw players, so maybe he can get through.

This technique also works well when you want to get a Lite Beer

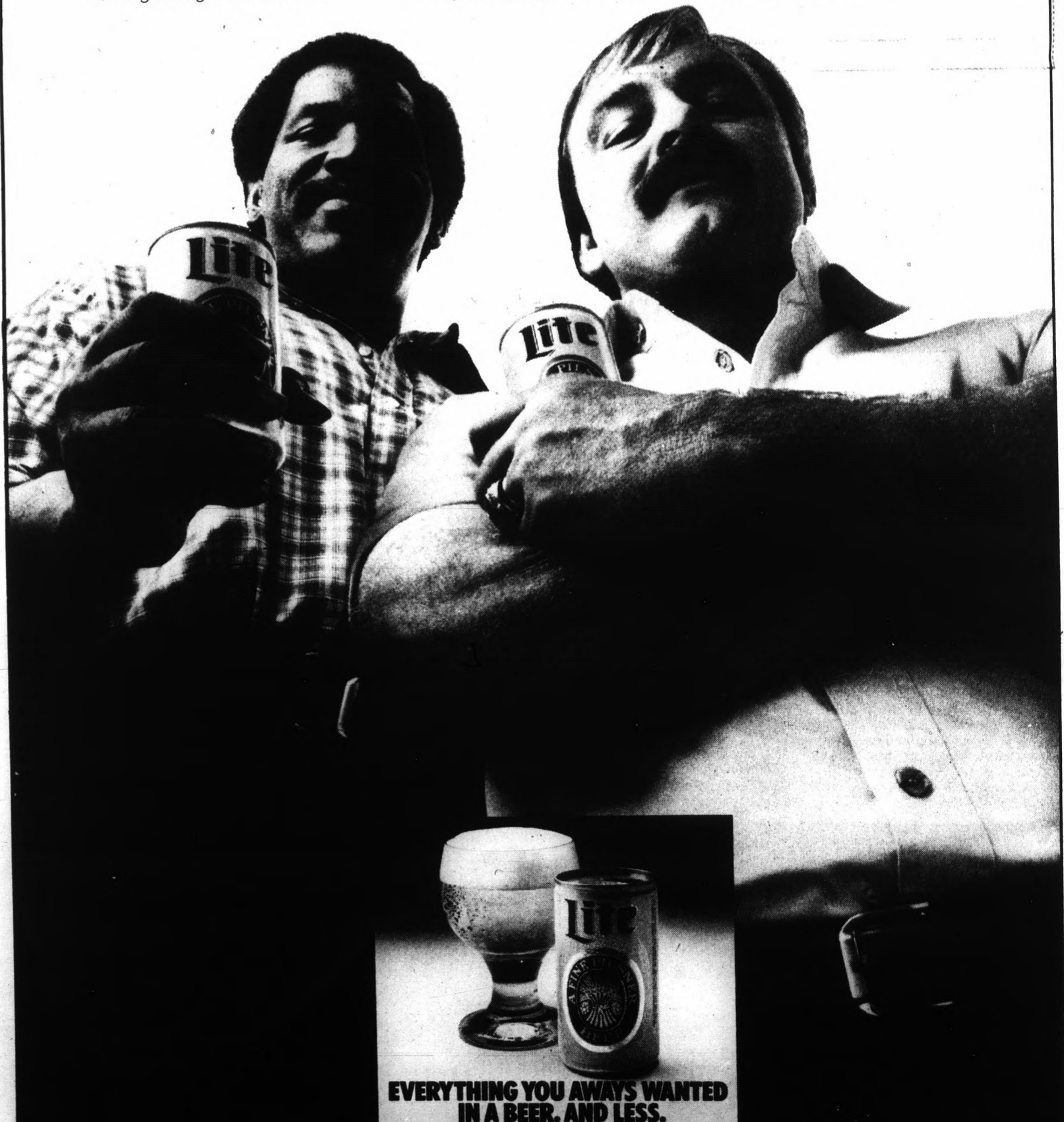
in a crowded bar.

BUBBA: And drinkin' Lite Beer is one of the smartest things you can do. Because Lite's less fillin', so it won't slow you down.

DICK: Sure. And even though we're not playin' anymore, after years of eatin' up quarterbacks, it's nice to relax with the great taste of Lite Beer.

BUBBA: You might say we've gone from being heavy hitters to Lite drinkers. Right, Mr. Butkus?

DICK: Right, Mr. Smith.



EVERYTHING YOU ALWAYS WANTED IN A BEER. AND LESS.

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Opinion

Bahais in Iran face persecution

By Rick Narcisso

"Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."
— George Santayana

"How can it happen again?" we ask ourselves after reading of the senseless persecution and murder of members of the Bahai faith in Iran.

But it is happening. Summary executions of people that look different or believe in a different religion is nothing new to humankind. Throughout history various governmental and religious leaderships have sought to annihilate entire races.

Examples date back to ancient Rome when Christians were thrown to the lions. The Ottoman Empire (now Turkey) slaughtered more than 100,000 Armenians. The late Soviet leader Joseph Stalin is alleged to have sent an uncountable number of Ukrainians to their deaths in eastern labor camps. And there was Adolph Hitler's "final solution" which horrified the world after World War II. Six million people, mostly Jews, were murdered in German concentration camps.

Today, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the Islamic government of Iran are attempting to repeat history.

The only crime the 300,000-strong Bahai community has committed is placing its faith in a religion that was founded after Islam. The Moslem clergy cannot accept any faith that began after the birth of the prophet Mohammed nearly 1,500 years ago.

So the clergy calls the peaceful Bahais "atheists," and in accordance with Islamic law, which instructs Moslems to kill all atheists, Bahais are killed in the name of God.

Khomeini and his bloodthirsty cohorts have protected practitioners of Christianity, Judaism and Zoroastrianism in their Islamic Constitution.

But not the Bahais, who accept all religions including Islam. The Bahais

believe in equality of the sexes, and ironically, non-involvement in politics. It is also part of Bahai doctrine to conform to and obey the laws of the ruling government.

Since Khomeini took power three years ago, Bahai cemeteries have been desecrated, Bahai property taken, temples and shrines burned, workers fired with no pension, children kidnapped, schools closed and leaders murdered.

The Islamic government has admitted executing 97 Bahais, but Amnesty International expects the true number to be far greater.

In 1980 Iran's Ministry of Oil suspended employees of the National Iranian Oil Co. because they are members of the Bahai faith. A directive to company managers stated that if the individual concerned denies his Bahai affiliation, his case may be reviewed.

This persecution parallels the Spanish Inquisition and earlier religious crusades which had the purpose of killing those who did not convert. Those who did were left alone.

The reason for these stomach-turning events are twofold:

Bahais have become Islamic Iran's scapegoats, just as Christians were thrown to the lions during bad crop years, and more Jews were gassed as Hitler's war became progressively futile.

Bahais are also victims of Islamic law, once intended to quell Arab barbarism, but gravely outdated in the 20th century. In Mohammed's time, Moslems were instructed to kill atheists to insure that all Arabs would become Moslems out of sheer fear.

But Khomeini's twisted and fanatical view of the world scheme has violated the intent of Islamic law and human decency in general.

Before the Shah of Iran unified his power in the 1950s, Bahais were persecuted. International outcry stopped the horror then, and it must stop it again.

receive a cut from the budget they were granted last year.

As an AS legislator, I am not questioning the validity of parent's rights, women's rights or children's rights. I am, however, questioning the validity of spending tens of thousands of dollars on approximately 100 students, or less than 1 percent of the student body.

Although the story on the Child Care Center cuts was very effective in arousing pathos in your readers, it would be more appropriate if your newspaper concentrated on delivering facts.

That is, theoretically, a newspaper's function.

— Carolyn Brooks
AS Legislator

Annoyed

I am becoming increasingly annoyed at your anti-nuclear warfare editorials. These editorials are printed as if the students at this university were totally unaware of the hazards of nuclear warfare.

I refer especially to "Duck and cover," (April 22) a propagandist attack upon several fictional army officers, in which we read about Lt. M.X. Fiasco who is "prepared to blow the world sky-high for democracy." I am against nuclear warfare, but I was outraged by your treatment of this character who was so exaggerated that he served no purpose whatsoever. Fiasco, and the whole article, merely elicited empathy from those who are already against nuclear weapons and alienated those who are in favor of them.

Facts can speak much louder than your quaint sardonic attacks. We're college students, trained to assimilate facts and to make up our own minds. Instead of soliciting knee-jerk reactions from campus liberals, you should be attempting to educate the hawks and the conservatives. Tell them of mutually assured destruction. Print an article written in favor of nuclear warfare so you can logically attack it. A newspaper should print news, with the emphasis on new.

Every week your opinion page is full of pure reactionary liberalism. We've heard it all before. Next week I'm expecting you to expose Hitler for the truly bad man he was, tell us that Reagan doesn't like the poor and come down hard on mass murderers.

You can't print only what people want to read. To make impact you must take a controversial stand. The media should lead not follow. Take a chance. Educate us. After all, we're here to learn.

— Ray Fong
PACE

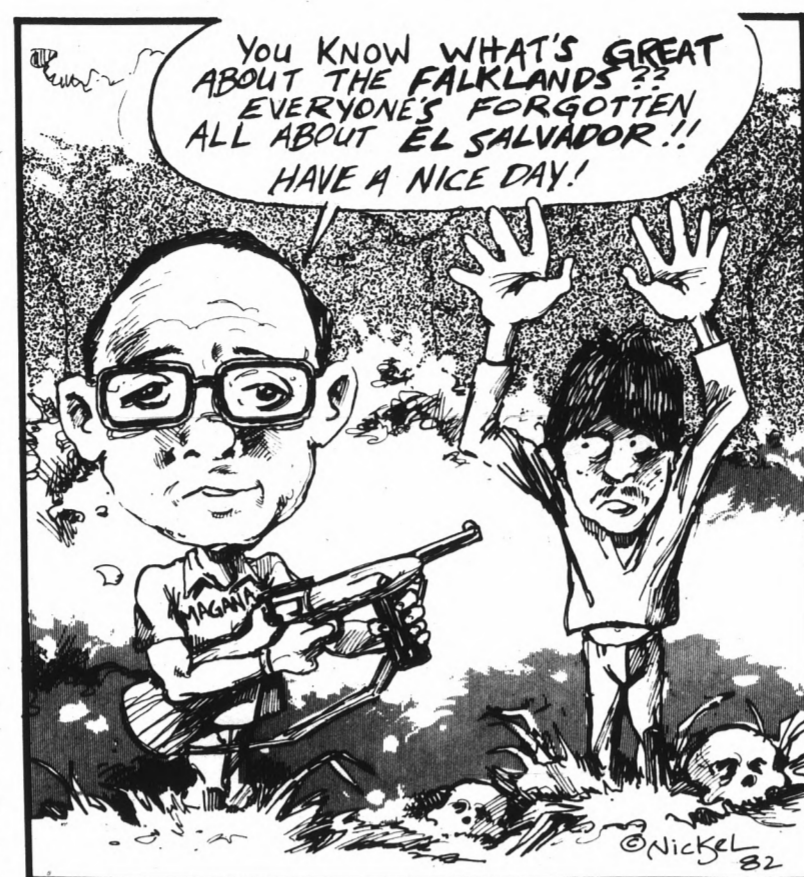
Child Care

Although Mary Trapani's story about the Child Care Center in the May 6 issue of Phoenix was very touching, I would like to clear up some misconceptions and errors.

Firstly and most importantly, the Child Care Center was not funded \$47,000 in the 1981-82 budget. It was funded \$32,000, the same amount the Finance Committee recommended to the Legislature at the May 6 Legislature meeting. The Child Care Center is one of the few AS programs that did not

Write us a letter! Phoenix wants to know your opinion on our coverage of the news.

Don't look now, but...



Keep religion out of school

By Scott Wiggins

"For the sake of religious tolerance they have forbidden religious practice in our public classrooms."

"No one will ever convince me that a moment of voluntary prayer will harm a child..."

President Reagan wants to put "voluntary" prayer back into the public schools.

He is supporting a constitutional amendment to restore prayer in the schools, removing Supreme Court jurisdiction from the subject and leaving the drafting of legislation up to the individual states.

It won't work. It didn't work before the Supreme Court declared prayer in the schools unconstitutional in 1962, and it won't work now.

The two quotes cited above from Reagan's speech last week demonstrate his profound lack of understanding of the nature of both "voluntary" prayer and the reason behind the Supreme Court decision.

The Supreme Court never said that religious practice was forbidden in the classroom.

Today, under the present law, there is nothing stopping a child from engaging in silent, voluntary prayer any time he or she chooses. A student may pause before the beginning of the school day, before meals or before a test or sporting event.

Once the school begins trying to organize these moments of truly voluntary introspection, spontaneity and privacy go out the window. The moment of "voluntary" prayer becomes just

another morning ritual, similar to the pledge of allegiance we all mumbled our way through as children.

The First Amendment says that Americans have freedom of religion. One of the major points brought up by the Moral Majority and its fundamentalist ilk is that the law does not say freedom from religion.

But freedom of religion means just what it says — freedom to choose or reject religion as an individual sees fit, according to his or her own conscience.

To impose any sort of religious expression in the schools makes it hard for parents to instill their own beliefs in children, especially if those beliefs are different from the majority in the community.

Children do not come to religious understanding by themselves. They are instructed by parents or other family members. Children will usually absorb the religious teaching of their parents, at least when they are young.

The president is evidently badly informed about the psychology of children and the peer pressures that are put upon them to conform.

Anyone who has ever been a "little different" knows the agony those pressures can cause.

To impose upon a child the burden of being visibly different in something as personal as religion will undo years of work in taking the prejudice associated with religion out of the public schools.

Religion should be taught and celebrated where it belongs: in the home, church, temple, mountaintop or wherever it is best expressed.

It does not belong in the public schools.

Save Lou Grant! Send this to CBS

Clip and mail to:

Mr. Tony Barr
CBS
7800 Beverly Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90036

Check one or both of the boxes below.

☐ I believe that "Lou Grant" was cancelled because of the political actions and statements of Ed Asner, not because of a decline in ratings for the show.

☐ Please reconsider your decision. Reschedule "Lou Grant" for the fall season.

Name: _____

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Comments: _____

Janitors' gripes being swept under the rug at S F State

The following custodian is not a real person. He is a composite based on interviews the Phoenix conducted with several custodians.

The young custodian leaned against his mop and dragged disgustedly on his cigarette.

He was mad, but a streak of resignation ran through his anger, blunting it.

He was sick of his job at SF State he said, but not because he didn't want to work. Jobs were hard to come by these days, and he felt fortunate to be making a decent wage, about \$1,250 a month. He worked hard to do his best.

No, it wasn't the nature of the work that turned him off. It was the people running the show. Wouldn't leave him alone to do his job. Always messing with him. If he didn't kiss up to a little clique of higher-ups, they made his life on the job miserable. Nothing overt, nothing he could prove to the union representative. Just little things, little hassles that made his life at work one big pain in the ass. Like asking him to leave the worksite he was cleaning to go clean another area and then writing him up for leaving the original area. Or giving a custodian some time off, and when that person had left — with the big shot's OK — docking him for being absent.

And it isn't happening here or there. Other custodians agree that it is happening on a massive scale. Most of the 70 custodians on campus are being messed with in one way or another.

The custodian looked around cautiously — you have to be careful, he said, because you never knew who was around the corner, listening. The walls have ears in this place, and the big shots foster the kind of atmosphere that makes everyone distrustful of everyone else, many times with outright lies — but lies you couldn't prove.

They're real slick, he said.

The custodian lowered his voice. He wanted to know if anything had come of a letter that had been dropped off at the Phoenix.

It was from a female former custodian who claimed she had lost her job because she refused to have sex with one of the higher-ups. She was young and very pretty and when she had first been hired, the big shots had gone after her like sharks in a feeding frenzy.

She had turned them down and, soon after, she started getting written reprimands for such offenses as being three minutes late for work.

Still she said no.

She had a baby daughter who needed a babysitter when her mother worked. The higher-ups put her on a shift that began at five o'clock in the morning, long before her babysitter woke up, giving her no choice but to be late.

Finally, right before her probationary period was over and the job was hers to keep, they gave her a vacation. When she returned, she was fired.

The female former custodian said other women weren't so strong, and hadn't said no to the sharks.

Jobs are real hard to come by these days... they get people over a barrel...

The custodian shook his head. President Romberg, the administration, they don't pay any attention to us, he said. In the past, custodians had tried to take their grievances to people who they thought could do something about them, but the big shots were just too damn slick; they'd look surprised and hurt and say "Me? Why, I'd never do something like that." People would believe them, and there was little the union could do.

The custodian took a last drag on his smoke, and started back down the deserted hall.

The people who do this job are tired of being treated like the dirt they clean up, he said. Something's gonna happen. You can only push people so far...

The custodian turned the corner and was gone.

PHOENIX

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The Phoenix encourages readers to write. Letters may be dropped off in HLL 207 or mailed to "Letters to the Editor," Phoenix, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco, CA 94132. Signed letters will be printed on the basis of available space.

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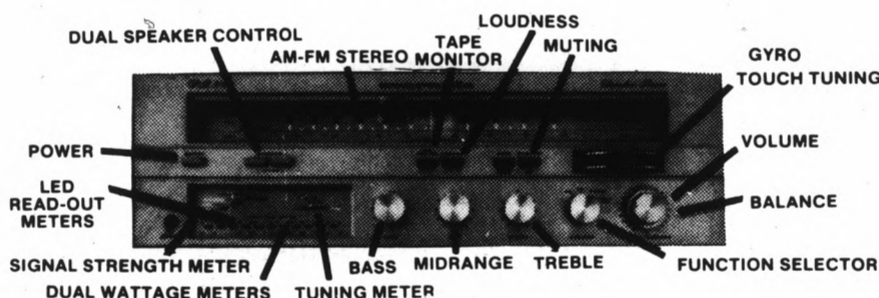
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Grad fee hikes in the works

By Sandy Welsh

The California Ways and Means Committee heard two proposals Tuesday to help it determine the extent of next semester's graduate student fee increases.

Concerned students and faculty voiced their concerns about the proposed increases. A decision may be made Friday, according to Susan Burr, program analyst for the State Legislative Analyst's Office.

Legislative Analyst William Hamm has proposed that graduate students

pay \$200 more per semester than undergraduate students, she said.

Fiscal subcommittees deferred Hamm's proposal to the Post Secondary Education Committee (PSEC), which came up with a proposal to increase graduate student fees 10 percent to 25 percent more than undergraduate fees. The Ways and Means Committee is considering both plans.

"There was extensive discussion on the proposals," Burr said. "The committee heard testimony from

concerned faculty and students and will consider the testimony when making its decisions."

Burr said although a decision may be made Friday, "Everything is tentative at this point," and the proposed plan could change after the new state fiscal budget is decided July 1.

Burr said the analyst's proposal would generate \$5,573,000 in revenues and 25 percent of that money would be available to grad students as financial aid. The manner in which the funds would be allocated remains uncertain.

Faculty falls at Sonoma

By Claire Holmes

Declining enrollment and budget cuts caused by a shift in student interests prompted Sonoma State's administration to lay off 24 tenured faculty members effective August 1982, according to administrative sources at Sonoma State.

The layoffs of tenured professors were mainly in the Anthropology, History, Foreign Language, Geography and Psychology departments. Despite the layoffs, faculty will be added in areas with higher enrollment and student interest, including the Computer

Science, Media Studies and Management departments, according to Louise Jensen, Sonoma State faculty affairs specialist.

"Sonoma State had the worst of all possible circumstances," said SF State Provost Lawrence Ianni. "The students' interests shifted and their enrollment declined. There isn't any place immune to that."

Although student interests here at SF State have shifted, the university has continued to grow, Ianni said. "Students are not in the same major programs they were five to 10 years ago." He said that within the past decade, the School of Business doubled, while the Social Science Department declined about one-third.

While he cannot predict student interests, Ianni said he is making preparations and developing a committee to encourage teachers to teach across departmental lines.

In an effort to explain what happened at Sonoma State, Wayne Bradley, chairman of the SF State Political Science Department and former UPC (United Professors of California) president said, "Demographic studies show that we are below zero population growth (nationally)."

"We are not producing people to replace our parents. Consequently, potential enrollment is decreasing. Sonoma is a small campus and was built as the wave was cresting."

But he said when the faculty-student ratio is consistently below the norm of 20 to 1, as in the case of Sonoma State, an administration considers layoffs. "It used to be once you got tenure, you had a job for life." Not any more.

John Kramer, a Sonoma State political science professor who was laid off, charges that the layoff decisions were made arbitrarily and the administration is treating the professors unfairly.

"The problem here is we have an administration running amok," said Kramer. "There was no reason or rhyme to the allocations of the departments. In the Geography Department, the department chair was laid off and another person with less seniority was retained."

According to Grant Lind, director of academic rights program for the Congress of Faculty Associations (CFA), one of two unions representing California State University professors, "The decision to lay off has to be a faculty decision where the Academic Senate is involved. There was a total void of that up at Sonoma."

He said that if program interests change, the administration must give one year's notice, but in times of financial crisis, a tenured faculty member can be laid off.

But Lind said since the cutbacks were programmatic, "a lot of spoils were taking place." Because Lind has received only one official client to file a grievance for, he said, "A lot of faculty accept this as a *fait accompli*."

But Kramer said some of the teachers, himself included, who received layoff notices filed a grievance with the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) citing the alleged violation of the accepted academic rules of laying off tenured faculty.

"We have formed a loose group, but the faculty are so shell shocked that not too many people are taking action," said Kramer.

Students grade teachers

By Douglas Amador

As the semester winds down, students may be asked to rate their teachers and classes through the Teaching Effectiveness Evaluation forms.

To many students, filling out a teacher evaluation form is an exercise in futility. They feel that the teacher who cracks a hard whip or lulls the students to sleep will be heading a classroom next semester. So why bother?

"Students should take it seriously," said Judith Gappa, associate provost for faculty affairs. "It's an opportunity (for students) to comment on what they like (about their teachers and classes) and what they'd like to see change."

"There are students operating under the misconception that their evaluations are not even being looked at," she said. "That would be a big mistake. Teaching evaluations are the best tool students have in improving the teaching here."

Though many students say they take the evaluation forms seriously, they remain somewhat skeptical about the forms' effectiveness. Common gripes include not knowing what happens to the

forms after they are filled out and seeing the same heavily criticized instructor each semester making no improvements.

"I don't think the evaluation forms are instrumental in making a change," said Kristine Ciriello, a social science major. "Look at all the rotten teachers."

"I've heard other students complain that certain (bad) teachers are still here," said Leslie Kaplan, an international relations major. "So I don't exactly know the purpose of the forms. I don't even know what happens to them. It seems kind of secretive."

What students may not realize is that for school administrators and departments, the forms could make the difference between retention and promotion.

The forms pass through the hands of teachers, department chairs and the Hiring, Retention and Tenure Committee (HRT), a group of senior faculty within each department. The forms are then filed.

The HRT committee compiles an analysis of each probation or tenure-track faculty member and sends it to Gappa, who reviews the documentation

of teaching effectiveness and makes recommendations to the provost.

"Teaching effectiveness is the primary criterion for retention and promotion," Gappa said. "Students exercise a responsibility that definitely affects faculty performance."

The tenure-track faculty are evaluated in at least two courses a semester. Temporary faculty or lecturers, who are hired on a semester basis, are evaluated in at least one course a semester. Tenured faculty are evaluated in at least two courses a year.

The most common complaint from students is that some tenured faculty do not improve their teaching methods because their jobs are guaranteed.

"A tenured teacher has certain rights to future employment that a lecturer does not," Gappa said.

CLASSIFIEDS cont. from pg. 4

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Eldridge Cleaver speaks at SFSU rally for world freedom, May 18, noon. Speakers from other countries experiencing betrayal of communist revolutions CARRP.

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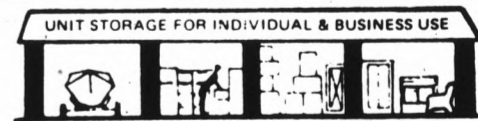
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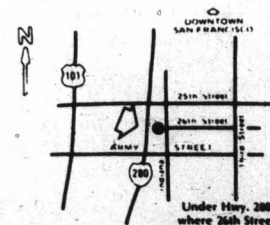
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IRA march commemorates Sands

By Carolyn Jung

The warmth and sunshine made the day seem more appropriate for celebrating life than remembering death. But on Saturday, 40 Irish Republican Army (IRA) supporters marched to commemorate the first anniversary of the death of IRA hunger-striker Bobby Sands.

Carrying etchings of Sands and nine other hunger-strike victims, the supporters marched from Civic Center Plaza to a Union Square rally while chanting, "Unlock H-block" and "Brits out — peace in."

Mary McIlroy, an SF State student and a member of the H-Block/Armagh Committee which publicizes the struggles of Irish Republican prisoners in Northern Ireland, said, "We want the British to know that Americans are aware that innocent people — children — are being killed in Northern Ireland's struggle."

The struggle is a complex one between unification and separation, Protestant and Catholic, and sovereignty and British rule.

Passers-by looked bewildered for the most part. A few applauded, and one elderly woman crossed herself as the marchers passed. At Union Square two British tourists strolling by cried out "Bloody rubbish" when they heard the rally's speakers.

Peter Urban, who led the march, told the gathering of 20 at the park, "We are the legs, arms and mouths of the IRA prisoners. We wish we had a bigger turnout, but it seems the Irish are the forgotten people sometimes."

Suzanne Bunting of "Silent Too Long," an organization representing the surviving relatives of the hunger-strikers and of other civilian victims, tried to illustrate the situation in Northern Ireland.

She held up a 4-inch long, 1 1/2-inch thick plastic bullet, the type, she said, which had been used by British paramilitaries to kill 14 people, eight of whom were children who had been flinging rocks at the soldiers.

"We want no more plastic bullets," said Bunting, a Protestant from Belfast. "We want no more deaths."

"We have been forced to hide in our



By Toru Kawana

A group of 40 IRA supporters marched through downtown San Francisco Saturday denouncing Great Britain's policy in Ireland and commemorating Bobby Sands' death.

homes, afraid. We have done this too long, and we will do it no more. We want all British troops out of Ireland for a united Ireland."

Bunting, while speaking of the deaths caused by British troops, made little mention that IRA terrorist operations have also claimed the lives of innocent victims.

Robert Porter, a 54-year-old tourist who was born and raised in Northern Ireland, defended British involvement and said the people of Northern Ireland are not being persecuted because of it.

"I am for the unification of Ireland also, but only if it is done democratically by vote," he said. "Many Roman Catholics favor keeping the border as is

because it helps them economically, and they have expressed this desire in their voting in free elections.

"As for their being oppressed, how can they possibly be when they can be elected to Parliament?" Porter asked.

Sands became a member of the British Parliament while he was one of more than 700 IRA convicts in the H-block section of Maze Prison near Belfast.

To protest against treatment of IRA prisoners as common criminals instead of political prisoners, Sands went on a hunger strike. He demanded political prisoner privileges for IRA prisoners such as the right to wear civilian clothing and the right to avoid compulsory prison work.

On May 5, 1981, after 66 days without food, the 27-year-old Sands died. Other IRA prisoners soon took up the cause, but they too died without effecting changes in the system. Finally the hunger strikes ceased.

While in prison, Sands wrote essays about his struggles and the feelings behind them. One said, "My grandfather once said that the imprisonment of the lark is a crime of the greatest cruelty because the lark is one of the greatest symbols of freedom and happiness. . . . I feel something in common with that poor bird. . . . I have the spirit of freedom that cannot be quenched."

Deaf Awareness Month celebrates the silent culture

By Claire Holmes

Imagine not being able to hear an instructor's lecture, the sounds in a hallway or even a telephone ringing in another room. Imagine being deaf.

Despite the inherent difficulties of deafness, the non-hearing community will celebrate its silence and culture on May 15 during National Deaf Awareness Month.

"Celebration '82," in Berkeley, will include a day and night of events celebrating deafness. The day forum includes seminars about deaf folklore, sign language storytelling and history of deaf arts.

At SF State, Robin Scher, an American Sign Language (ASL) interpreter for SF State's Disabled Student Services (DSS), said that most deaf students read lips, but they have other difficulties besides not hearing. "The big problem for deaf people is they know ASL, which is different from English, so they opt to go where there is a larger concentration of deaf people."

There are only six deaf students and 16 hearing-impaired students at SF State. DSS offers support and contacts other agencies for them, Scher said. The figures for the students are estimates because not all deaf students use the DSS facilities.

Nonetheless, the small number places this campus in the upper third of the CSU deaf student enrollment. Cal-State Northridge has the highest CSU enrollment of deaf students — 157. Most deaf students attend Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C., the world's only accredited liberal arts college for the deaf.

The Northridge program, which places deaf students in classes for hearing students, uses notetakers and interpreters. The federal government

and the state of California fund the program.

In the Bay Area, there are many deaf students at Ohlone Community College in Fremont, the national regional training center for deaf interpreters.

Devices that aid non-hearing people make it easier for them to function in the hearing world. One of the most widely used devices is the TTD (telecommunications device for the deaf). A TTD, similar to a portable typewriter, hooks up to a telephone and transforms messages into typewritten messages.

In January 1981, the California State Public Utilities Commission voted to provide free telecommunications devices for the deaf. Consequently, every telephone customer now pays a 15-cent surcharge each month to pay for these.

In the past decade, the awareness of deaf people's problems has increased, prompting devices and programs to assist them. The Hearing Dog Program, sponsored by the SPCA, trains dogs to alert owners when the phone or doorbell rings. The dogs can be trained to notify deaf owners of other household sounds, including a baby crying, or a fire alarm.

The hearing community's increasing awareness of the problems deaf people face is acknowledged by the deaf community with "Celebration '82," a mixture of consciousness-raising entertainment. The ASL Comedy Playhouse will end the Berkeley events with deaf actors and actresses performing comedy in Wheeler Auditorium at 8:15 p.m. Tickets cost \$8.50.

The forum begins at 9 a.m. in Pauley Ballroom and tickets are \$9.50.

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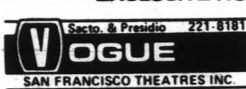
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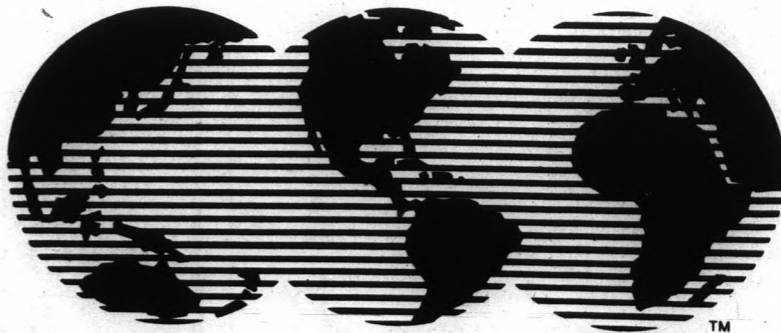


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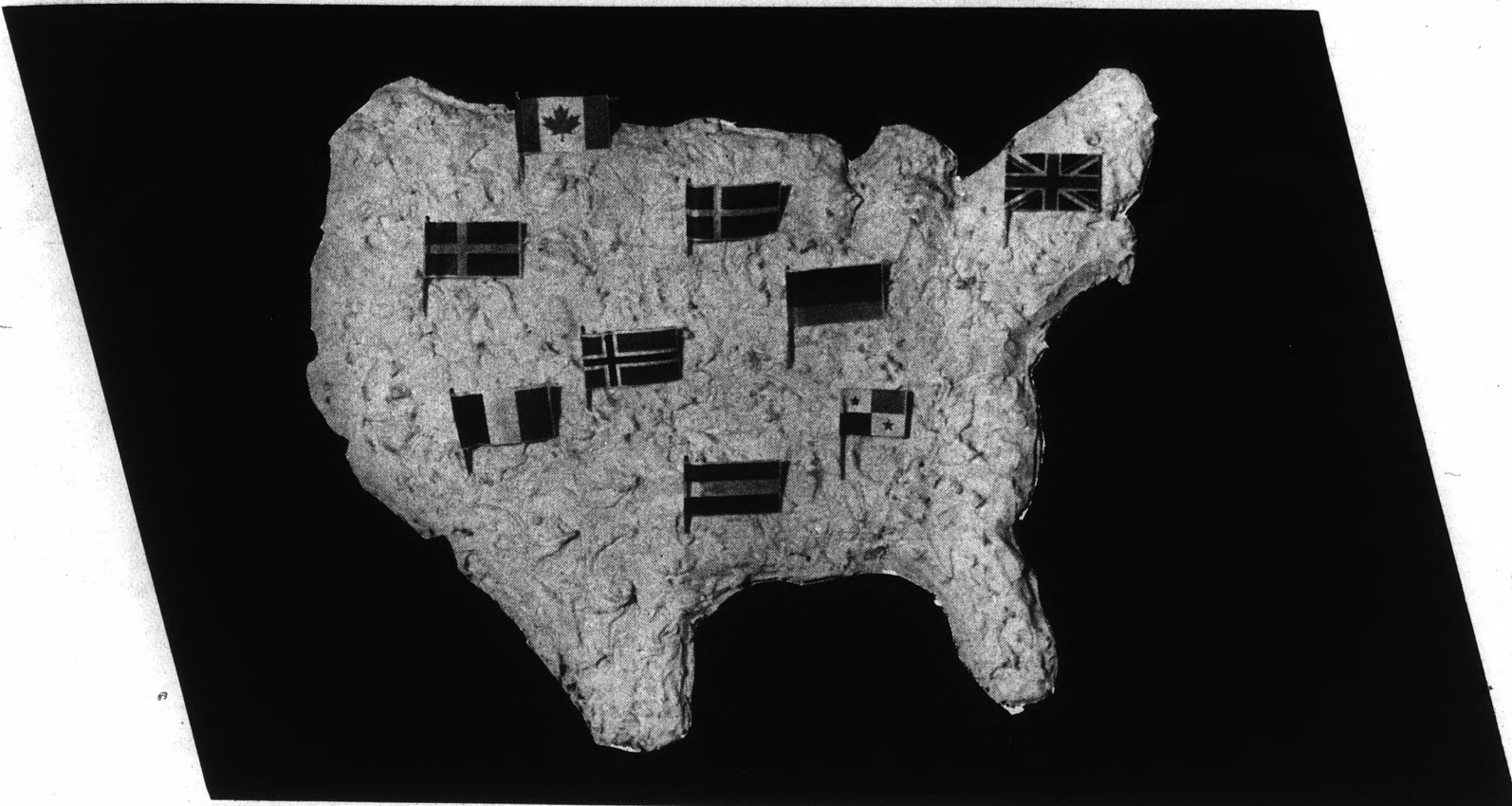
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Centerfold



By Toru Kawana

The land of promise feuds over immigration

By Robert Manetta

Operation Jobs," the recent nationwide attempt by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to rescue "attractive jobs" from illegal immigrants to make them available to unemployed American citizens, points out a fundamental fact about immigration: Nobody really knows anything about it, but everybody has an opinion.

The intent of "Operation Jobs," was to deport 2,500 illegal immigrants holding jobs in the Bay Area, which paid more than the minimum wage. Instead, the week-long series of raids netted a scant 460 illegal immigrants and a great deal of criticism.

Many employers whose businesses were raided, claimed that Americans wouldn't take the vacated jobs and said they expected the illegal workers to be back in the country and on the job within a matter of days or weeks.

More than 800,000 immigrants entered the United States legally in 1980. Add to that a popular estimate of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 who entered illegally, and one sees an immigration phenomena comparable to that at the turn of the century. According to a recent U.S. News and World Report article, the United States receives twice as many immigrants as the rest of the world.

The recent explosion is caused in part by a large number of refugees who entered for political reasons. Executive decisions to allow Cubans, Asians and others to enter the United States pushed the number of refugees legally permitted to emigrate to this country to more than double the present annual ceiling of 370,000. Political tensions in Central America (notably El Salvador) and elsewhere will, according to some, only serve to feed the refugee flow.

But the real debate, and the one involving the most legislative action, concerns illegal immigration along the 2,000-mile Mexican-American border. This facet of immigration is a baffling and emotional issue, and worries about the worsening economy only exacerbate the tensions. To what degree illegal immigrants take American citizen's jobs, depress wages and use social services, or, on the other hand, work at jobs Americans wouldn't take anyway, are questions that are hotly debated but have answers that are mostly unknown.

"It's easy to make generalizations (about immigration)," said Phillip L. Martin, professor of agricultural economics at UC Davis. "Unfortunately, most of them are wrong."

Martin was part of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy created by Congress in 1978. After studying the immigration problem for three years and helping to deliver a lengthy commission report and set of recommendations to Con-

gress last July, Martin admits there are few absolutes in the issue.

"There are two groups who have a clear concept of this problem," Martin said. "The Mexican-American legal defense groups will say there's not (job) displacement by immigrants at all. And they're wrong.

"On the other hand, there are groups that say every immigrant working in the United States is displacing an American worker. And they're wrong too. The answer lies somewhere in-between."

Determining exactly where "in between" remains a mystery.

"The simple fact is that no one knows," Martin said.

Even the number of illegal immigrants now in the United States is a point of debate. The Census Bureau, which admits lacking "definitive estimates," puts the figure at between 3.5 million and 6 million.

The root problem is that the United States has, by default, allowed up to 1 million immigrants across the Mexican-American border every year. The INS, which patrols the border, admits that it is "woefully inadequate" at stopping the illegal immigrant influx.

"We (the United States) basically let illegal aliens float across (the border) depending on the number of workers we need," admitted Martin. Though this is obviously contrary to official U.S. policy, it seems the United States' lax border policy does nothing to discourage the flow.

Jorge Castro, staff research assistant at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UC San Diego, goes as far as to say the situation is economically beneficial to all involved. The problem, he said, is that it's too politically dangerous to admit.

"For immigrants it's a very good opportunity to make good money compared to what they make in Mexico," he said. "Mexico likes it because it helps employ part of its population for a time. America likes it because it provides cheap, eager labor."

Martin disagrees.

"The U.S. economy has adjusted to the presence of illegal aliens, but that also means that it can adjust to their absence. Just because something is the status quo doesn't mean we can't change it," he said.

Martin doesn't think the present massive immigration is a good trend and worries it may be uncontrollable.

"Once you get immigration going, it's hard to stop," he said. That concern is shared by politicians, too. Doing something about it is the tough part.

Though many politicians are currently jumping on the anti-immigration bandwagon in the face of high unemployment, most people agree that in the long run, immigration is a no-win

issue that politicians would rather not deal with.

"The issues are complicated," said Kirke Wilson, executive director of the Rosenberg Foundation in San Francisco which sponsors studies of illegal immigration. "There is no political benefit in it (immigration) for anybody, and there are lots of liabilities. It creates some strange bedfellows."

Specifically, if lawmakers try to tighten immigration restrictions they will draw the wrath of civil liberties groups, small businesses, agriculture and Hispanics. Consumers, too, would be flustered because the loss of cheap labor would raise food prices.

On the other hand, if politicians let the situation stand, they will attract criticism from liberals who back labor, conservatives, and the unemployed.

Wilson and others predict that because 1982 is an election year Congress will not vote on any meaningful legislation until next year. If there is any hope of a consensus, according to Wilson, it will come about in one of two ways:

Pro-restriction sentiment will gather momentum because of unemployment and the publicity surrounding the refugee influx. Or, in the long run, people favoring less restriction will have their way because the United States will want to placate Mexico for its oil and its stature as a comparatively reliable neighbor in politically stormy Latin America.

Castro agrees with Wilson and said he fears the more immediate trend.

"The general tendency is, in hard times, to brush the problem off on people who are quiet," he said. "This is more of a psychological problem than anything else."

Others say the situation is more than psychological.

"People accuse us of being cold, non-compassionate and racist," said Dan Stein of the Federation for American Immigration Reform. "All we're trying to do is simply get some kind of equitable solution. Mass immigration is simply no longer a solution to world economic problems."

A bill currently before the House and Senate calls for penalties to employers who knowingly hire illegal immigrants, and some sort of counterfeit-proof worker identification card. The bill, (S222, HR 5872), sponsored by Reps. Alan Simpson, R-Wyo., and Romano Mazzoli, D-Ky., and supported by the Reagan administration, has drawn fire from the Chamber of Commerce because of the possibly astronomical cost of checking employers for illegal immigrants.

Civil rights groups have also panned the bill, claiming a worker identity card would serve as a "domestic passport" encouraging the "Big Brother" aspect of government.

See Immigrant, page 4

—Salvadorans plead for

Test case challenges government

By Charles Lenatti

About two years ago, Luis Escobar, 22-year-old Salvadoran, considered himself fortunate. Living in the suburb of the capital, San Salvador, Escobar had his own car and was earning \$700 a month as an auto mechanic in a country where 3,000,000 people earn \$133 per year.

In January 1980, at about 10:30 p.m., Escobar was smoking a cigarette while walking home from a movie. Suddenly, a Volkswagen van with blacked-out windows pulled up behind him. Three men jumped out and forced Escobar into the van. They repeatedly asked him where his gun was. When he told them he did not have a gun, they beat him. After about 25 minutes, they took his money and shoes and threw him out of the van.

"That's why I left El Salvador," Escobar said. "I was afraid of being killed."

Escobar fled El Salvador and entered the United States illegally. He is currently a co-respondent in a potentially precedent-setting deportation hearing. While most deportation hearings last less than one day, Escobar's hearing, which began April 12, has already lasted two weeks and is scheduled to resume early in June.

According to the Refugee Act of 1980, an alien seeking political asylum must prove a well-founded fear of persecution upon return to his or her country for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

Escobar's lawyers, Patty Blum, Lynn Sonfield and Marc Van Der Hout, of the National Lawyers Guild, are basing the co-respondants fear on their membership in a social class — young men of military age.

Their contention is that the Salvadoran government suspects men of military age who are not in the military of belonging to anti-government guerrillas or sympathizing with them. The lawyers claim that the government is systematically persecuting this group.

El Salvador is a Central American country roughly the size of Massachusetts with a population of about 5 million. Since 1932, when the army forced elected President Arturo Araujo to surrender his government to Gen. Maximiliano Hernandez to crush a peasant revolt — at a cost of 30,000 lives — El Salvador has been ruled by a

military dictatorship.

Until 1979, the military ruled the country in conjunction with the agricultural oligarchy. The victory of the Sandanistas in Nicaragua and the modernization of the Salvadoran economy in 1979 convinced the military it could discard the oligarchy and try to broaden its base of support by instituting agricultural reform.

Leonel Gomez, who testified at Escobar's deportation hearing, is a widely recognized expert on El Salvador's government and domestic policy. In 1980, as second in command to Rodolfo Viera, the first civilian head of the Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA), Gomez had ample opportunity to examine the government firsthand.

In mid-1980, Viera and Gomez went on national television with evidence implicating that the preceding head of ISTA, an army colonel, had defrauded ISTA of \$40 million. Rather than prosecuting the former head of ISTA, the government had Viera assassinated on Jan. 4, 1981. Ten days later, Gomez eluded a death squad and fled to the United States and is now seeking political asylum.

'Suspicion can get you killed in El Salvador.'

Gomez, whose name is on a 138-name hit list published in Salvadoran newspapers appeared before a Congressional hearing on foreign relations in March 1981 and described the structure of the military, which he said was analogous to the government.

The army in El Salvador, he said, is led by about 500 officers whose careers in the army are restricted to 30 years, by law, the last five of which are spent in the government.

Gomez said, "Each officer enters the army to acquire the power and spoils military service provides... the officers come from a graduating class called a 'tanda' and each tanda has a president."

Officers in the tandas form alliances within their tanda and with other tandas in preparation for their political careers.

Gomez told congressmembers at the hearing, "Every five years in the past, elections were held. The winning president had been chosen by the previous president. Together they assembled a coalition of officers from one major tanda and several allied tandas which were to enjoy the spoils for the next five years."

Change in the government has only taken place from within the military. In October 1979, a group of idealistic young officers led by Col. Adolfo Majano formed a coalition with conservative army Cols. Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Jose Guillermo Garcia and liberal civilian leaders like Guillermo Ungo. The junta succeeded in overthrowing the government of Gen. Humberto Romero in a bloodless coup.

The junta promised to end violence and corruption and dissolve ORDEN, a government sponsored paramilitary terrorist group which has

operated with impunity since 1962. The junta also promised to guarantee human rights and bring about an equitable distribution of wealth.

Amnesty International reported, "Within a week, the new government was responsible for more than 100 killings of demonstrators and striking workers who had been occupying farms and factories."

Majano and the moderates found that their control over the military was non-existent and that the conservative Gutierrez and Garcia, now generals, controlled the military and the government.

Rene Guerra was a lieutenant colonel and communications officer during Romero's regime, a participant in the coup and later undersecretary of the interior for the junta.

Testifying at Escobar's hearing, Guerra said that Garcia and Gutierrez told members of the cabinet they were prepared to institute massive popular repression. They said that if the population could survive a massacre of 30,000 civilians in 1932, the current larger population could tolerate up to 200,000 deaths.

In March 1980, the junta imposed a state of siege suspending freedoms of movement, residence, thought, expression, the inviolability of correspondence and the right to assembly. It gave military courts jurisdiction over civilians accused of offenses against the state.

By that same month, most of the moderates in the government had resigned.

The void created by the resignation of the cabinet was filled by the Christian Democratic Party, led by Jose Napoleon Duarte.

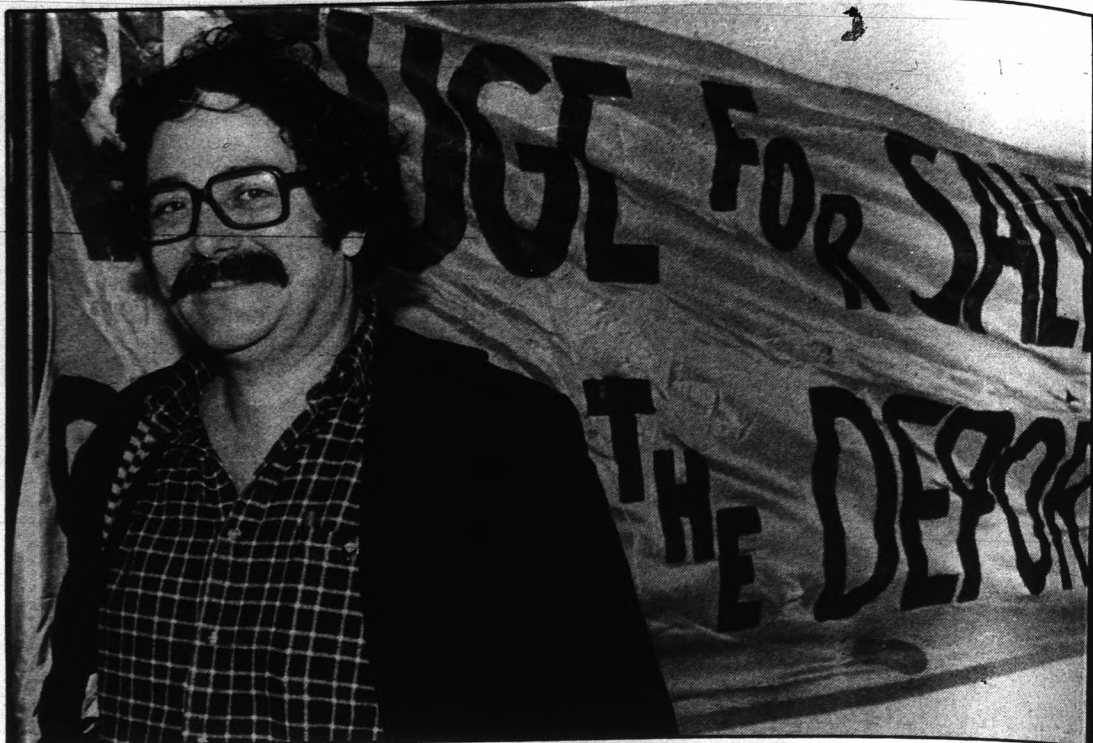
Gomez told Congress, "I have esteem for many of the Christian Democrats in government as people and I give them credit for their motives. But, they have accomplished nothing for the people of El Salvador. They have only given a facade to a military dictatorship. President Duarte is a 1981 version of Hindenburg."

Gomez told Congress that the military will use whatever means necessary to keep power and will exterminate all possible challengers to its power.

Neither the guerrillas nor the military has a broad base of popular support. Neither side is strong enough to achieve a conclusive victory.

The civilian population is caught between a ruthless military government desperate to retain control, and the guerrillas who, with nowhere to hide in the densely populated country, must try to blend into the civilian population.

Vladimir Cruz, a former lieutenant colonel and 20-year veteran of the Salvadoran army, said at the deportation hearing that the Salvadoran army doesn't know who the guerrillas are and therefore, target anyone who fits the "guerrilla profile" — young men and women between 15 and 30 years old — as potential enemies.



Agrarian reformer Leonel Gomez says El Salvador is like Nazi Germany.

Photos by Richard Brucker

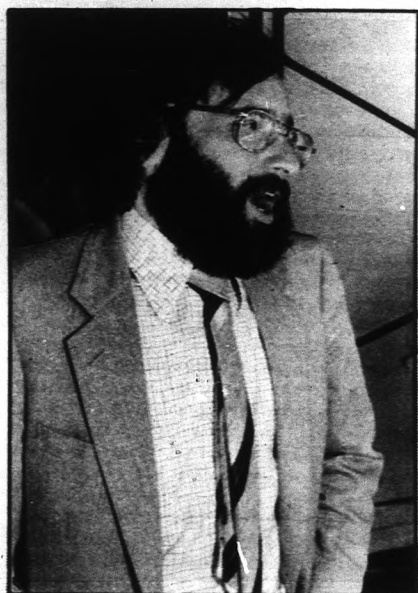
Because the military lacks specific information about the identity of guerrillas, Cruz said it is tempting to "eliminate" the entire social class from which the guerrillas draw their members.

Much of the military's information comes from paid informers and citizens are encouraged through the media, to report anti-government activities. Often merely the "hujillo," or smell of something bad will provoke close scrutiny and ultimately abduction, torture and execution by ORDEN or civilian or military death squads, Gomez said.

"Suspicion can get you killed in El Salvador."



Land of Oppression



Attorney Marc Van Der Hout at the deportation hearing.

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'If you make a mistake, you are sending a person back to the gas chamber.'

Gomez said at the deportation hearing.

Estimates of the number of non-combatants killed (who are victims of politically motivated murder) vary. In the first six months of 1981, the U.S. Embassy, which based its figures on newspaper accounts, said 3,084 civilians were killed, while the Legal Aid Office of the Salvadoran Archbishopric (Socorro Juridico) reported more than 9,000 deaths for the same period.

Gomez postulated a fatal scenario for someone like Escobar forced to return to El Salvador. If Escobar returned to his village, he would attract attention immediately, Gomez said. Government informers might think he had been fighting with the guerrillas or training in Cuba or Nicaragua.

In addition, he would not have a current cedula, or identity card. Merely the lack of a stamp, signifying the person had voted in the previous election on a cedula could be evidence sufficient to cause the military to suspect he had been fighting with the guerrillas. Cedulae are checked at random by the military.

Gomez concluded that the chance of someone in that situation ending up dead would be fairly high.

Despite its admittedly conservative statistics on the number of civilians killed, the embassy report said trends and patterns in the murders could be discerned. "Without question it is the young who are the principal victims here."

Since 1980, the United States has sent \$62 million in military aid to El Salvador and Bill Hing, an associate professor of law at Golden Gate University and director of the Immigration and Deportation Clinic in San Francisco, said U.S. immigration law is closely tied to U.S. foreign policy.

"You were always one up if you left a country that was communist-dominated," he said of those seeking political asylum.

Although it is technically part of the Department of Justice, Hing said the Immigration and

Naturalization Service merely implements policy set by the president and the State Department, and "just do what they're told."

"Until 1980, the United States had a provision in its immigration laws that said if people fled from communist countries, it (the INS) would grant them special refugee status or asylum."

Both Cuban and Haitian refugees tried to enter the United States during the time the Refugee Act was passed. Hing said Haitians had more proof that their lives were in jeopardy if they were forced to return than the Cubans. But while the Cubans were granted asylum as political refugees, the Haitians were denied entry because the INS considered them economic and not political refugees.

"In fact, even though the law had changed and removed the communist-dominated provision, the State Department, as a matter of foreign policy, was still practicing that distinction between people," Hing said.

So far, only large groups fleeing communist-dominated countries have been able to win political asylum since 1980. Others, including the Salvadorans, have had to prove their fears individually, Hing said, adding they "have to come up with some tremendous evidence."

"They don't have individual letters from the government saying it is after them," Hing said.

According to the lawyers representing Escobar, only eight cases out of 7,000 Salvadoran applications have been granted political asylum since 1979. The official U.S. government position is that those who flee El Salvador do so for economic and not political reasons.

"Immigration laws, which are largely unreviewable by the courts, manipulate people. Therefore, whenever there's something relating to foreign policy and people from a specific part of the world want to get in, it's easy to use that as a type of weapon in foreign policy," Hing said.

In addition to using aliens seeking political asylum as political pawns, the administration, through the INS, often does not grant aliens all their rights, Hing said.

"Many Salvadorans are summarily deported without a hearing," Hing said. "Many are not informed of their right to apply for asylum or their right to a hearing. A lot of people don't know they have these rights and are just being moved out."

Extended voluntary departure, which allows the applicant to remain in the United States until the civil war in his or her country is over, has been granted to political refugees from Nicaragua (after the Sandinista takeover), Ethiopia, Iran (before the U.S. Embassy was taken) and most recently, Poland. But not El Salvador.

Responding to a request from the San Francisco Bar Association that Salvadorans be granted extended voluntary departure, the State Department said:

"While civil strife and violence in El Salvador continue at distressing levels, conditions there do not, at present, warrant the granting of blanket voluntary departure to Salvadorans in the United States. Fighting in some areas has been severe, but El Salvador has not suffered the same breakdown of public services and order as did, for example, Nicaragua, Lebanon or Uganda. Public order and public services, while under a serious attack, are still maintained, especially in San Salvador and the larger cities."

A favorable decision for the respondents would be an admission that the Salvadoran government is violating human rights. Hing said the president and the State Department could continue to support the Salvadoran government because the

SF: The mecca for Asian refugees

One out of every 53 San Franciscans is a refugee from Southeast Asia who arrived within the last seven years.

That statistic, released by the American Council of Voluntary Agencies in September 1981, is characteristic of an increasingly apparent fact: San Francisco is a mecca for Southeast Asian refugees.

Because of a growing influx of refugees in the Bay Area as well as California, which has four times as many Southeast Asian refugees as any other state, the mecca has turned into less than a paradise.

Bill Foote, director of migration services at the San Francisco United States Catholic Conference, said in other states refugees are processed through a "church model" and settled with church families. "The church model has broken down in California" because of the sheer number of refugees, he said.

Currently, about 30,000 Southeast Asian refugees live in San Francisco, the largest number of any city in the United States (proportional to the total population). Of 6,052 refugees who settled in San Francisco last year, 5,324 (87 percent) were Southeast Asian. And of those, 1,442 were "secondary migrants" — refugees who moved here after initially being settled elsewhere, according to the American Council of Voluntary Agencies.

"Most settle in the Tenderloin to save on housing costs," said Brian Vejby, coordinator of the San Francisco office of the American Council for Nationalities Service. "And let's face it, that's not the best part of town."

Another problem is that recent refugees are less skilled than earlier arrivals.

"The first wave (of refugees) had more technological, clerical and language skills," said Vejby. "Now we're getting rural people — fisherman, farmers and factory workers. Some people coming out of Laos have never seen a telephone."

Foote recalled that between the summer of 1979 and October 1981 there was a big increase in money allocated for refugees. "We had a program for everything . . . to do everything for them (refugees)," he said.

The Reagan cutbacks eliminated much waste but also some good programs. The fight now is to get voluntary agencies to get control over federal refugee money instead of local social service agencies.

Currently \$525 is given to each licensed

volunteer agency for each refugee handled. If that doesn't get the refugee on his or her feet (which happens in more than 90 percent of the cases), the refugee goes on general assistance for up to 36 months, receiving between \$248 and \$508 per month, depending on the number of dependents the refugee has.

Both the voluntary and governmental agencies in San Francisco want all money to be administered through the voluntary agencies under the plan called the San Francisco Demonstration Project.

"They (refugees) need more assistance and supervision," said Ed Sarsfield, general manager of the San Francisco Social Services Commission.

"We give them money, but we can't provide them with any services like the voluntary agencies can."

"It's important that we get the refugees out of the welfare system," said Vejby. "It makes them dependent on the system."

Under the program, which is being reviewed by the California Department of Social Services and will then be passed to the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, refugees would be supervised and counseled instead of just being given a check.

"What we're saying is that the voluntary agencies can do a better job," Vejby said. The demonstration project may be approved in six to eight months.

Meanwhile Southeast Asian refugees continue to find San Francisco one of their favorite places to settle despite the high cost of housing and the tight job situation.

Wayne Luc, coordinator of the Southeast Asian Refugee Relocation Center in San Francisco, stressed that the large Southeast Asian population already here is attractive to refugees who have little or no grasp of American customs or language.

"The prime reason for (refugees) coming to San Francisco is family reunification," said Luc.

"Life in San Francisco is not easy," he added, "but moving to rural areas doesn't necessarily make it any easier."

"The concept of family is very strong in these people. They need to group together to keep their strength."

And for the refugees, San Francisco is a place to regroup and feel a little more at home in a strange country.

— R.M.

America...



ad of Opportunity

current government is preferable to communism.

However, an admission that the Salvadoran government is guilty of human rights violations could come into conflict with section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act which says:

"No security assistance may be provided to any country the government of which engages in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights."

If the respondents win the deportation hearing and the appeals that will inevitably follow, Hing said the decision will have an impact on future immigration cases involving other groups from El Salvador pleading for political asylum.

A victory in court for a large and heretofore poorly defined group like "young men of military age" would help more clearly defined social groups like peasants and certain labor people, Hing said.

Although deportation hearings are not criminal proceedings, the outcome of an immigration hearing can have a serious impact on a person returning to a hostile environment.

"If you (the judge) make a mistake, you are sending a person back to the gas chamber," Hing said.

He said political asylum applicants like defendants in criminal cases should be given the

benefit of the doubt because "you would rather err on the side of letting a few criminals go than err on the side of convicting a few innocent people."

"That is not the spirit that I feel the refugee act and the U.N. protocol had in mind."

In an interview, Escobar said, "I feel bad when they (the witnesses at the hearing) talk about the situation there. A lot of young people have died like dogs in the street."

Escobar ticks off the names of murdered friends almost matter-of-factly, "Luis, another Luis, Mauricio . . ."

"A lot of my friends there have been killed. I don't have any family or friends (there) now. All the young people are scared of the security forces. If I am not in the army, I am suspected of being a guerrilla."

Escobar said friends who had joined the guerrillas tried to persuade him to join, but he declined.

"If I go back to El Salvador, I would have to try to leave for another country. I can't stay in El Salvador. I don't want to stay with the guerrillas because I don't want to be killed. I feel young. I want to study and make a home. I have a right to life."

Phony marriages Under the veil for immigration

By Paula Abend

As Janice stood before the altar, electric blue overalls and her best pair of sneakers replacing the traditional wedding garb, the echo of a canned wedding march still in her ears, she nervously said, "I do," and thought: What the hell am I doing?

Gulping down any last-minute fears, she determined she'd make the best of it and was comforted knowing she was helping the man beside her and that marrying him would make her \$1,000 richer.

Marco, the groom, was nervous too, but he had already resigned himself to reality: he had to marry as quickly as possible or be deported to the country he had been so glad to leave. What worried him was the uncertainty of whether Janice would go through with whatever might be required to convince immigration officials he should be permitted to stay in the United States.

That night in Reno, the newlyweds walked out of the chapel into the heart-shaped neon glare. They were one of tens of thousands of couples joined together each year for the benefit of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).

Spot checks by the immigration service show between 30 percent and 70 percent of the marriages which allow immigrants to file permanent-residence status are fraudulent, but less than 5 percent of the phony couples are caught. And the trend is on the upswing.

"As the other ways to come in (to the United States) dry up, get more stringent, more backlogged, marrying becomes the golden key," said Joseph C. Barron, immigration attorney.

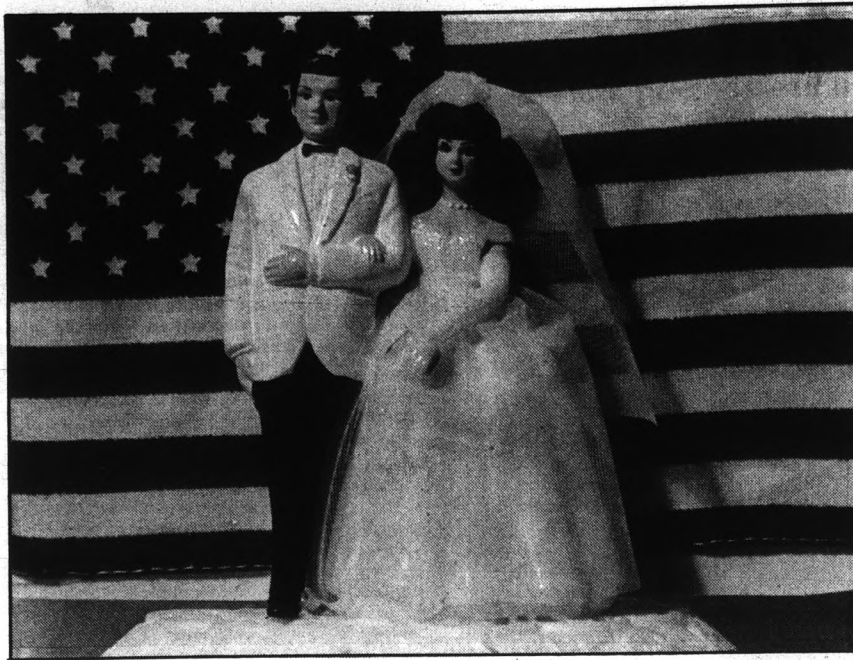
U.S. immigration laws divide immigrants from around the world into six preference categories. The third and sixth preference categories allow in people with job skills in short supply in this country. The other categories are all based on family relationships, but it is only through marriage to a U.S. citizen that one enters the first preference category where there is no wait to file for a green card. Green cards, which are now really white, are permanent residence visas which grant immigrants all the rights of citizens, except the right to vote.

"The law says we're going to try to keep families together," said Barron, "we are going to try to reunite families, we are going to let people in here who are not going to take jobs away from Americans, and that's pretty simple."

Simple but paradoxical, admits Barron, who points out that for someone coming from low preference countries — like the Philippines, Mexico or Hong Kong (where some have been waiting to be admitted since 1969) — the only hope to support a family may be to leave spouse and child, come to the United States on a visitor or student visa, go to Reno for a quicky divorce and marriage to a cooperative U.S. citizen.

Other foreigners are swept to U.S. shores by unfavorable political tides without visas, while still others lose their visas, find they want to stay in the United States and start looking for husbands or wives in order to stay.

With a little luck a friend will become the sponsoring spouse, but if that fails, enough money can usually provide a marriage partner. The majority of buyers are men, and the going price ranges from \$500 to as much as \$2,000.



By Toru Kawana

Janice was approached by Al at work. An expatriate from the same country as Marco, Al — who had arranged other marriages for a small cut, usually \$200 off the top — connected with Marco through a mutual friend. Janice heard the terms and decided to meet Marco.

"I trusted him or I wouldn't have agreed to it," she said. "I was broke and thought of how much I needed the money. And I made it clear from the beginning that it was purely a business arrangement. If he ever tried to touch me, I told him I'd call the whole thing off."

'... If he ever tried to touch me, I told him I'd call the whole thing off.'

Indeed, it is the U.S. citizen who holds the cards in immigration marriages.

"I try to dissuade anyone who is considering marrying to stay in this country from entering a fraudulent marriage," said Barron. "Not only because they are breaking a federal law but because the immigrant immediately becomes vulnerable to all sorts of extortion schemes on the part of the citizen/spouse."

Once the immigration officials sniff out a phony marriage, the immigrant must show cause why he or she should not be deported, while the American spouse usually just withdraws the petition for residence.

"Technically the U.S. citizen has certainly conspired to violate the laws of the United States, which is a flat federal conspiracy charge, and has committed perjury by making false statements on applications and to government officials," said Barron. "Theoretically, you could get a trip to some lovely federal penitentiary. In fact that doesn't generally happen.

"I have never heard of a person being prosecuted for a fraudulent marriage. Of course, if you had a person who got married and divorced several times over a period of five or six years, the U.S. attorney would find himself very embarrassed if he didn't prosecute that person."

As soon as an immigrant marries, the entire bureaucratic process starts. The U.S. citizen files a petition for permanent residence on behalf of the foreign spouse, and the immigrant fills out an application for a green card, a biographical form, takes a medical and is fingerprinted.

After about two months the couple will be called in for an interview, and if all goes well the green card will be issued about a month later.

Janice had agreed to live with Marco for a year. In exchange she would get \$700 at the time of the wedding, a free trip to Reno, free rent and another \$300 when Marco got the green card. It seemed like a good idea at the time, especially because Janice, a lesbian, never intended to marry anyway.

Janice figured she'd be able to leave as soon as Marco got his green card, but things didn't go quite as smoothly as she would have liked.

Marco was feeling lonely in a strange country. His perceptions of marriage, even though he knew his was one of convenience, came out of a different culture. When he started to entertain ideas that marriage to Janice might develop into something real, the trouble began.

"I don't know what he was thinking of, but he went ahead and got a studio apartment,"

said Janice. "That was a bit uncomfortable, but I got used to it and he never tried anything. But after I realized what his true feelings were for me, I had to straighten him out and admit to him I was gay."

"That was hard for him because in his country he had never met any gay women, and he didn't know how to relate to it. Then I met the woman I'm living with now, and it was hard for her to deal with the fact that I was living with this man."

Living with Marco though, was a must if the immigration service was to be fooled. Two months after application for a green card the American is mailed a notice to come for an interview with his or her spouse.

During the interview appointment the husband and wife are separated and must answer any question officials ask. Janice was asked the color of her husband's tooth brush, the color of their bedspread, and even the last time they had sex.

How intensive the questioning is depends on immigration official's suspicion that the marriage is phony.

If the INS thinks a marriage is fraudulent, further interviews may be required, or an investigator may make an early morning visit to the couple's address or talk to neighbors or in-laws.

Having been warned by their lawyer, Janice and Marco opened a joint bank account (with Marco's money) and prepared for the questioning, making sure each knew all the members of the other's immediate family. Since Marco's English was shaky, they decided to keep things as simple as possible.

"I told him if they ask anything about food say chicken. And if they ask when the last time we had sex was say Wednesday, anything involving a number say one," Janice said.

They passed their interviews, and now Marco simply had to wait for his green card. By that time Janice decided she wanted to live with her lover, but a paperwork backlog delayed the issuance of Marco's green card.

After six months Marco finally got his green card, Janice moved, although she left some clothes behind just in case. She has been living apart from Marco for almost a year. Looking back on her experience she said, "I wouldn't recommend what I did to anyone. It's not worth it. It wasn't all negative, though. Marco isn't a bad person, and I learned a lot about his culture. And even though I never got the rest of the money because I didn't stay, he did let me take about \$150 out of the joint account when I needed it."

Despite Janice's relief of being out of her conjugal situation, she is not interested in divorcing Marco. "Why bother?" she asked. "If Marco wants one, of course, he can have it."

But if Marco wants a divorce, it would be wise for him to wait until after two years from the time of his marriage. Before then, if the INS challenges the validity of a marriage, it is up to the immigrant and his or her spouse to prove the marriage was not for immigration purposes. After two years, the burden of proof falls on the INS.

"The difference," said Barron, "is in trying to prove a negative. If you have married and are challenged, you're just going to go in and say, 'Yeah, we loved each other, we got married, things fell apart.'"

The characters in this story are composites based on interviews with several people who have participated in fraudulent marriages.

Continued from page 1

But the mere fact that an immigration bill is being pushed in an election year shows that a consensus for restrictions may be forming.

And so is a backlash.

"I call it a supply-side immigration," said John Huerta of the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund in Los Angeles. "The (U.S.) government decided to be lax (on immigration) to have cheaper labor." And now that unemployment is climbing, Huerta said politicians are "dumping on the minorities."

"Americans have always been anti-immigration, especially in hard economic times. It's all part of tradition of racist, xenophobic attitudes."

Huerta said the United States should confront the price it must eventually pay for its immigration practices.

"If we need labor we should give them (workers) permanent status and residency," he said. When asked if such a move would cause food prices to rise, Huerta answered crisply, "Yes. After all, consumers have been the ones who have been benefiting from this."

"The nation is going to have to decide what number of immigrants it is going to absorb and stick by it," said James J. O'Keefe, director of the San Diego district of the INS. "We're

going to have to pay the price."

The INS, O'Keefe admitted, is caught in the paradoxical situation of trying to control the border with a weak immigration policy.

O'Keefe said that in his district — the most popular point of illegal entry on the border — 400,000 illegal immigrants were apprehended last year and sent back. Many tried to cross again. O'Keefe refused to guess how many might have crossed without being detected.

The Los Angeles Times estimated the apprehension rate in the San Diego district is 10 percent to 30 percent.

"It would take a small army to effectively seal the border," O'Keefe said. "At base, I don't think we can ignore the fact that there is a large population in Mexico willing to cross the border illegally every year to earn wages significantly higher than what they get at home." O'Keefe said that in some cases the wait to cross the border legally is nine years or more.

The only real way to stop the illegal immigration short of "erecting a Berlin Wall" is to punish employers who hire them, O'Keefe said.

Another question is how much abuse and discrimination illegal immigrants face because of their illegal status.

"Let's face it, there are some cases of abuse," said O'Keefe, "but by and large they are fairly isolated cases. Most immigrants continue to come across the border because they are getting a pretty good deal."

Huerta disagrees, saying immigrants are still abused because they have illegal status, aren't allowed to organize and are paid less than attractive wages.

The probability of higher food prices looms unpleasantly as the consequence of an effective immigration policy. But that Catch-22 is overshadowed by one question: Does the government really have any control over the situation?

Professor Martin admits the government is "shooting in the dark" no matter which way it turns.

"I haven't seen one study yet that convinces me about the real nature of immigration and the extent of job displacement it causes." He said the government is, in effect, correcting a problem it knows little about.

"We're going to have to try employer sanctions to see if they work. If they don't, we're going to have to try something else," Martin said. "It's trial and error."

"With this issue it's very easy to knock down the assertions of others and very hard to put up viable, reasonable solutions."

A worldwide first: SF State videotex

By James M. Uomini

SF State's Audio Visual Center became a world leader in the electronic communications revolution last month with the start of an information system available free to 62,000 Viacom Cablevision subscribers over Cable 35.

For the first time, a touch-tone telephone and a TV set with a cable hookup are all that's needed to request information from a simple menu of categories (data base), according to Harold Laver, AV assistant director. All other two-way information (videotex) systems require a decoder or home computer to request and receive information, he said.

The system has pushed the university into the forefront of a burgeoning industry, Laver said. Industry sources have estimated that videotex will be a \$10 billion-a-year business by 1990, he said.

"If you judge by the number of potential users, we're larger than CompuServe and The Source (videotex systems with 23,300 and 17,026 subscribers, respectively), but our data base is simple compared to theirs," Laver said. "It's exciting, but very primitive compared to what's possible."

Although the data base is now limited to six categories, 99 categories and 425 "pages" of text are possible. The system stores up to 11 requests at a time, lining them up across the bottom of the screen. The first calls were received within five minutes of operation on April 14, Laver said. The first week there were over 1,000 calls.

One of the categories available is the Video Newspaper, produced by the Journalism Department using stories from Phoenix and Golden Gate. The

entire newspaper is shown each hour, but viewers can request specific stories at any time.

The Journalism Department could be a key to later expansion, he said. With the price for additional equipment starting at \$20,000, cooperation with other departments is crucial.

Other information categories presently available include the Cable 35 program guide, KSFS program listings, a list of periodicals available in the J. Paul Leonard Library and a simple graphics sequence called "For Kids Only."

During the recent Broadcast Communications Arts Department Broadcast and Awards conference, the system displayed the schedule of events and award winners.

Laver has been careful not to overextend, keeping the initial data base small. "We don't want to start services that can't be maintained," he said.

The AV videotex system ties together two computers. Between phone calls, it switches to an automatic sequence of announcements.

"The interface (a link between the two computers) comes out of Laver's genius and the technical expertise of others — a lot of people cooperating and doing some good thinking," said AV director Francis Moakley. "We don't have the big bucks, but it can't stop you from thinking big."

Moakley called SF State's system the biggest development in electronic communications in the country. At last week's National Cable Television Association convention in Las Vegas, Moakley was approached by curious professionals.

"We were well known. People came to me to ask me what we were doing. I

don't know if it was appreciation or shock. The director of the French (videotex) system asked us to come over and see their system," Moakley said.

A U.S. company that manufactures equipment similar to that used by the AV Center mentioned the SF State system in its presentation, Moakley said.

"The other systems (such as The Source) are more sophisticated, but for a system not requiring a computer, people were quite amazed," he said.

Laver foresees many uses for electronic distribution. Classified ads are better suited to videotex than to newspapers. Viewers can request specific items without thumbing through yards of print, and merchants could update specials daily, Laver said.

In England videotex subscribers have access to a variety of categories and can conduct business, such as travel reservations, in their homes.

Engineering majors get GE waiver

By Teresa L. Trego

Engineering students were granted a reprieve from some general educational requirements by the SF State Academic Senate at Tuesday's meeting.

The senate voted 32 to 3 that engineering students meet the GE requirements in written communication, critical thinking and active participation in courses already required for engineering majors.

The senate also approved a change in the physical education major, allowing a concentration in dance, human move-

ment studies and pre-physical therapy. Each concentration has a common core of 16 units.

"After 20 years of trying to get a bachelor's degree in dance, that may finally come to fruition," said Roberta Bennett, associate professor of physical education. "But in the meantime we can have a concentration in dance, so dancers can now have dance on their resumes."

The senate also recommended two master-plan projections for a B.S. degree in applied mathematics and a B.A. degree in dance.

Approval and implementation of the degree programs may take as long as 10 years, according to one senate member.

Most of the meeting was taken up by a continuing debate over revisions in the promotions policy criteria. Senate members failed to agree on the wording of a section dealing with professional achievement and growth.

Generally, departments determine promotions by evaluating the candidate's work in research and publication, creative works, and research and development.

Each area is now given equal weight,

but members supporting the change want each department to determine which area is most important to the particular field. Certain areas, according to senate member Thomas Spencer, are not suited to some of the criteria.

Eric Solomon said since it was a "substantive change" in the present policy, it should go to the faculty as a referendum in the traditional manner with pro and con statements, and the faculty should decide what it wants to do.

The senate agreed to continue the debate at its next meeting.

inside student govt.

by Bill Coniff & Jim Beaver

Since her sharp attack two weeks ago on the Associated Students for its lackadaisical attitude toward Student Union Governing Board appointments, board chairwoman Barbara Crespo has kept the heat on AS President Jeff Kaiser.

Crespo sent Kaiser a letter asking him to get his appointments in shape following the end of Eddy Carranza's term. Carranza was one of two AS legislative representatives to the SUGB but did not seek AS re-election. Crespo let him sit in at the last SUGB meeting even though he was no longer technically an AS rep.

Kaiser said yesterday that he intends to ask the AS Board of Directors to approve Carranza as corporate secretary at tomorrow's meeting. Then Carranza can continue on the SUGB.

The new lineup of AS reps to the SUGB: Carranza becomes the AS board's rep; Glenn Merker, who held that position, will appoint himself as a legislative rep; and Tom Lehner remains as the second legislative rep.

Although that's a lot of motion to get the same three people back where they started, it does provide the SUGB with something it hasn't had much of recently — continuity.

Kaiser's quick action is not surprising in light of the SUGB's proposed rules change which would eliminate one of the legislative rep positions and make it an at-large position. That vote comes up again this fall.

Next Wednesday's SUGB meeting will be the last of the semester. The board will attempt to meet once a month during the summer, according to Crespo. "If we have a quorum, we'll have a meeting," Crespo said, referring to the difficulty of luring board members away from the summer sun.

After much talk by Associated Students representatives in support of yesterday's Sacramento rally, only two managed to get away from their pressing duties to eye AS's \$7,000 investment in the demonstration.

"It was a very positive rally because it was just people expressing what they strongly believe in," said newly-elected speaker Glenn Merker, who attended along with legislative representative Charlene Wooden.

Some of the money put into the rally may be refunded to AS, since only nine of the 19 buses ordered were used.

"I think in the minds of all the people here who went to the rally there is the feeling the money was well spent," Merker said.

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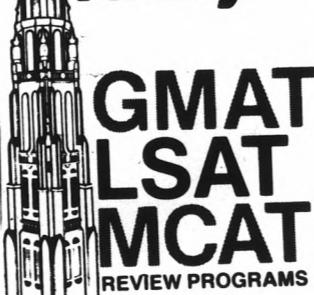


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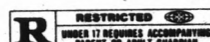
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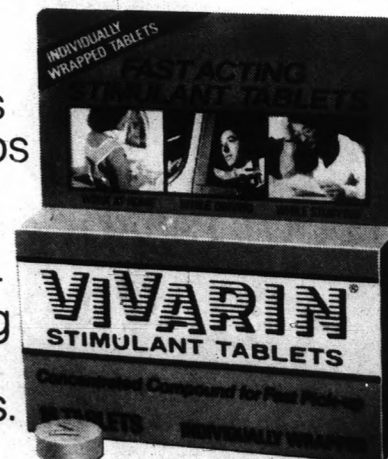


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Zoo keepers wary of too many bosses

By Ellenoria Butler

Disgruntled zookeepers are concerned that a recent request for new supervisory positions will make the city's Zoological Gardens top-heavy.

The zoo has requested an appropriation from the San Francisco Parks and Recreation Department to hire three new supervisors at \$25,000 a year each.

"The zoo doesn't need more supervisors. We need managerial changes," said Ron Amiot, a zookeeper for nine years.

"If this appropriation is approved, it will mean a staff of 11 managing a keeper staff of 31," said Luin Kingman, director for Citizens for a Better Zoo (CFBZ). "This will result in one manager for every 2.8 employees."

Citizens for a Better Zoo, which started in September 1981, is made up of former volunteers of the primate center. When the volunteers were removed from their duties at the primate center, they joined together to help improve conditions at the zoo — from outside its gates.

Saul Kitchner, the zoo's executive director, said the volunteers were not banned from the zoo. "There is not a zoo in the country that allows non-experienced people behind the scenes. We are keeping in line with the standards."

The main criticism for keepers and CFBZ members is that the zoo will be operating without qualified keepers because the three new supervisors will no longer be working with animals.

Kitchner vehemently disagreed. "The people that will become new supervisors will be working in many areas," he said. "I am not at liberty to discuss just what positions they will be working, but it will certainly be in a capacity relating to and with the animals."

Kingman said that the morale of the keepers is so low "that we are afraid of its consequence."

Currently, there is only one keeper per shift on the two night shifts, and veteran zookeeper John Alcazar, who has been with the zoo for 23 years, is looking for another job. "The director will not talk

or communicate these concerns with us," he said. "It is potentially a dangerous situation."

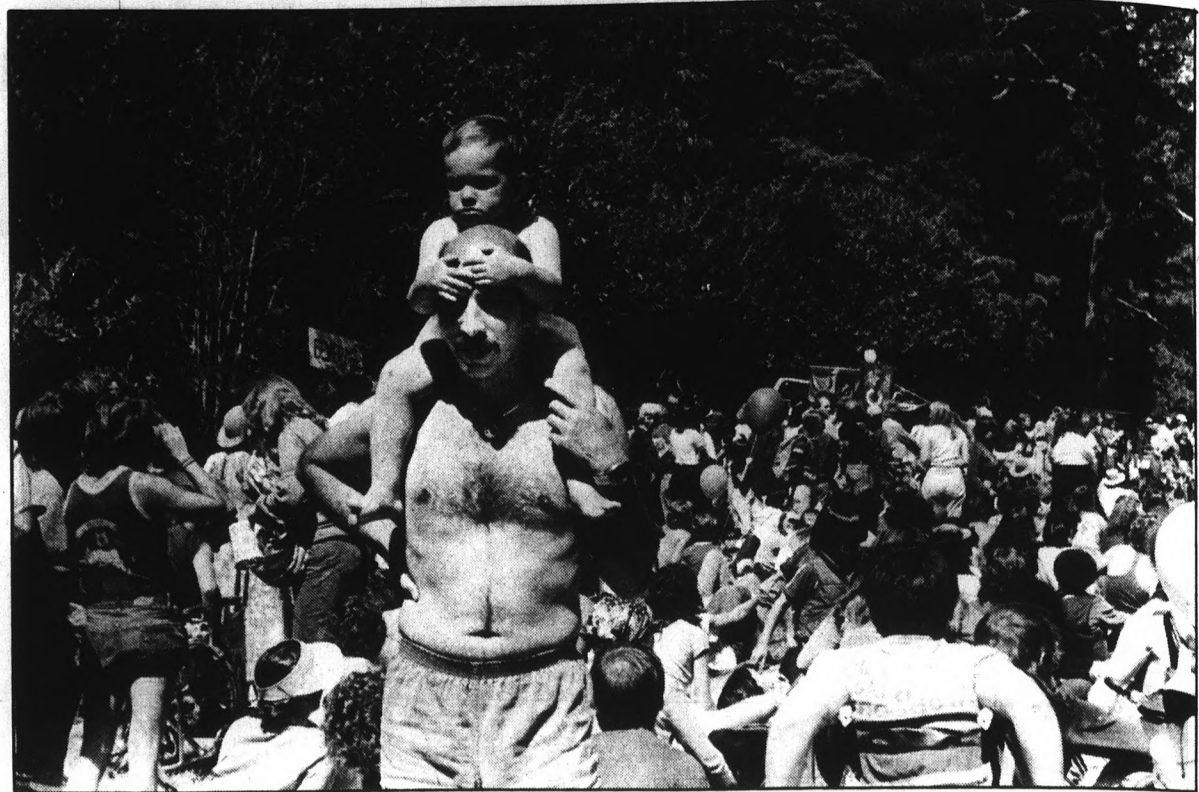
Keepers say they want to see the money that is going into the new positions used in other areas.

"The money can be put into the food," said Amiot. "It is not top quality, and all the primates receive the same diet — there is no variety."

While other city facilities are laying off personnel, the zoo's management is proposing to substantially increase its staff. This will result in an annual increase of more than \$100,000 in the management budget.

"That money should be used in other areas," said Amiot. "People are out of work, but the zoo's price of admission has increased. The folks in San Francisco should get in free. It's not fair for kids in the summer who will try to sneak in because they can't pay admission."

Kitchner said he is sick of the CFBZ and the keepers' charges. "This zoo is one of the finest in the country, and my intention is to make it the best."



By Barbara Grob

With a higher view of life surrounding him, a young onlooker watched the crowd gathered at Marx Meadow to rally against nukes in The Children's March for Disarmament.

Students' option to skip early final exam

By Donna Cooper

Did you think you had to take that final next week? Well, you don't. According to SF State Provost Lawrence Ianni, final examinations are to be given on the dates listed in the Class Schedule.

"Professors do not have the prerogative of ending their classes early by giving final examinations on the last day of class," said Ianni.

Ianni said university regulations do not require that final examinations be given but that classes be held during finals week.

"It's a technical thing," he said. "If a professor says he is not giving a final examination for the course, but is giving a test on the last day of class, we have to take the professor's word. If he calls it a final, he is required to give it on the scheduled date."

Administering early finals is a common practice among instructors at SF

State and it evokes mixed reactions in students. For some students early finals bring added pressure to the end of the semester. For others they mean an extra week of vacation.

"I have two finals on the 20th," said a student who asked not to be identified. "One in geology and one in history. And because I have three papers due next week, I'm not going to have time to study for them. If I would have known that I could get around them, I would have brought it up in class. It's the difference between getting an A and a C. Shit, I'm going to flunk out of school."

David Gibson, a BCA major, said he has two final examinations Tuesday. "It's fine with me," he said. "I have other, more important commitments besides school."

English major Tim Howard said he has to take an early final but that he was informed of it early in the semester. "There wasn't any discussion on it," he

said. "But there wasn't any real disagreement about it either. I guess for some people it's just one less final they have to look forward to during finals week."

According to the SF State Faculty Manual for 1981-82 the Academic Senate and the President approved, in 1976, a policy which would "set aside a time period at the end of each semester for a formal examination period. All classes are expected to meet during the final examination period. All classes are expected to meet during the final examination period whether an examination is given or not."

Ianni said students who wish to take final examinations on their scheduled dates can protest early exams through his office.

"If a student complains, we follow it up," he said. "But we don't get many complaints because a lot of students want to get out of school early."

Parents and kids march for nuclear disarmament

By Barbara Grob

Anti-nuclear demonstrators who rallied in Golden Gate Park on Sunday gave new meaning to the phrase "younger generation."

Youthful participants in "The Children's March for Disarmament," sponsored by the Women's Party for Survival, ranged from toddlers to teenagers. Kids and their parents turned out to celebrate Mother's Day and voice their concern about the nuclear arms buildup.

Singer Linda Arnold, who performed for the crowd of about 500 in Marx Meadow, said, "This isn't exactly brunch at the Hyatt and I'm glad I'm here."

Musicians, poets and clowns entertained the audience but the loudest applause came in response to the children who took the stage. Reading their poetry and speeches, the kids expressed their fears of nuclear war.

One little boy from Montgomery

Elementary school in Cazadero said, "We have wars over pride. If one country thinks they can be better and someone else does something to stop it, we have wars. People build more bombs to be better but I think it will only make them look more foolish."

Some of the smaller demonstrators seemed oblivious to the rally going on around them. To a six year old, picnics and toys are tough competition. Children with painted faces enjoyed the sunshine but had little to say about the arms race. Allison Sergeant, 8, of San Francisco, replied to a question about her feelings on nuclear bombs with a simple thumbs down gesture.

Elissa Melamed from the Women's Party for Survival told the parents, "We have promised them everything from ice cream to college but we cannot promise them a future."

One child said, "It's about money. There are greedy people who are not thinking about the younger people." Isoldi Geis, a 13-year-old from

Cazadero left the stage in tears after reading an anti-nuclear poem. "I think kids feel like there's not much point to living anymore," she said. "Maybe that's why they take drugs."

Geis said she learned about the arms race from a poetry teacher and her civics class.

Gray Panther and activist Faith Petric thinks it's good that kids know the dangers of nuclear war. "Kids understand mistakes. They will forgive us. It's the adults who'll lie to themselves. They are the problem." Petric held up a bumpersticker that said, "You can't hug your kids with nuclear arms," and urged demonstrators to buy them.

Whether or not a psychologist thinks children should be told about nuclear war is likely to be determined by his or her politics, according to Steve Rouch, clinical psychologist and teacher at SF State.

"My own feelings is that if the threat of nuclear war is real for the parents it should be talked about openly with their children," he said.

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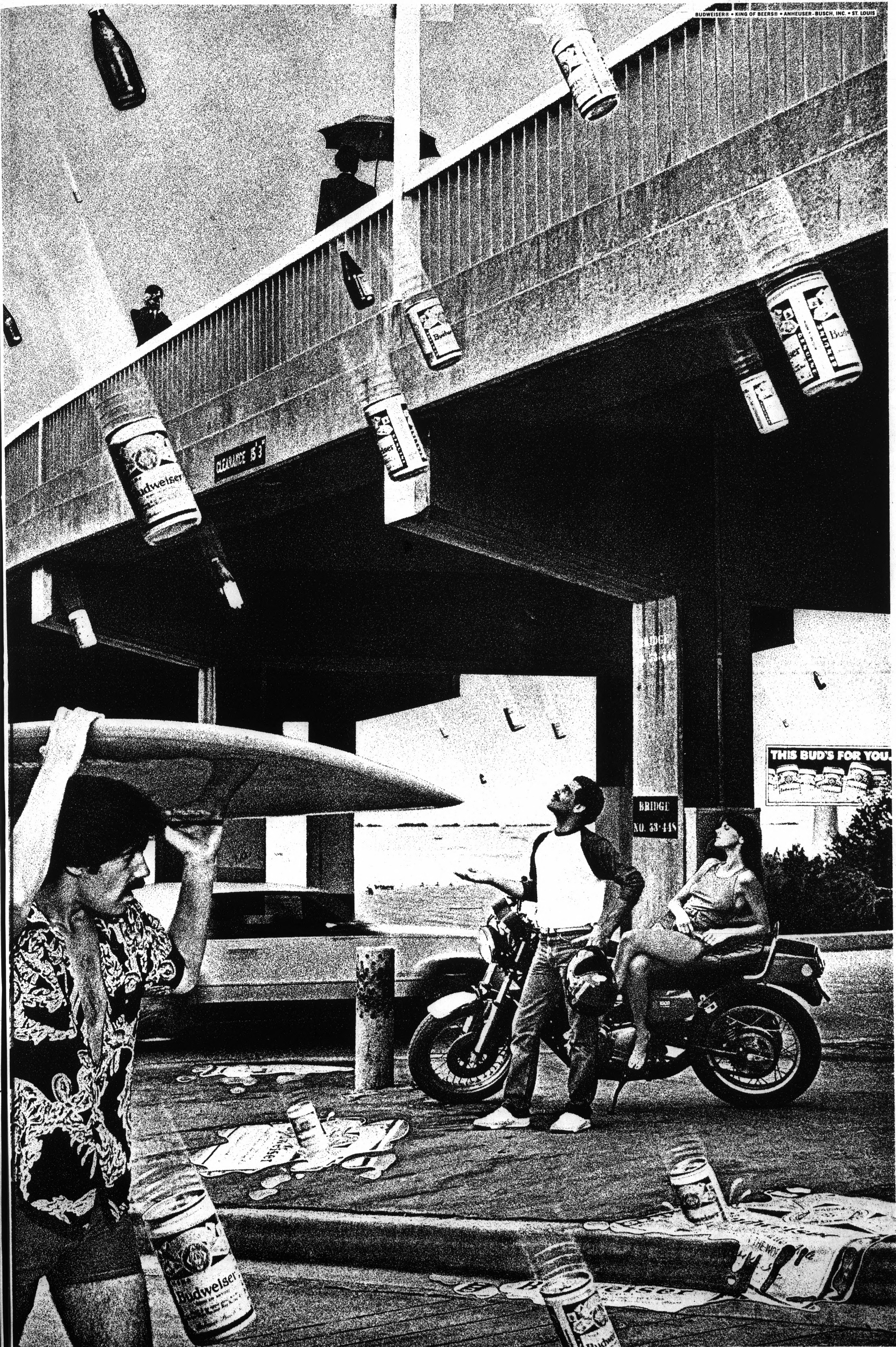
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Evaluation

Continued from page 1

and counselors are among the most knowledgeable on campus about the GE program," he said.

"Transfer students should do two crucial things today," Bliss said. "First, go to the department they want to major in, or the Advising and Counseling Center (Old Administration 212) if they're undecided, and, second, visit the Student Union basement. If students have done both those things they will know enough about their major and GE requirements to sign up for classes."

English Professor Neil Snortum, GE advising coordinator for the Humanities Department, said "a network of people and information" will be available on campus today to assist students and advisors with questions concerning the program. An advisor can determine where a student stands relative to the program with about five questions, Snortum said.

Florence Schwartz, advising coordinator for Student Services, said she had had seven meetings with faculty GE advisors specifically concerning how to approach transcript evaluations.

SF State's new GE program is divided into three segments: Segment I — 12 units of basic subjects; Segment II — 27 to 30 units of arts and sciences; and Segment III — six to nine units in relationships of knowledge. At least nine units of upper division GE units must be taken at SF State.

Because most transfer students are upper division, Schwartz said, she would feel "quite safe" in suggesting courses in Segments II and III. "You don't need an Advanced Standing evaluation for that," she said.

Pam Hagen, evaluation supervisor in the Admissions Office, said, "Most courses students have had fall logically in one of the (GE) categories." But she repeated an often heard warning that in cases of real doubt, "It's better not to

guess. Students should enroll in classes they're certain they need."

Snortum said the advising students get today, although "informal," should accomplish the same thing as an official evaluation. In addition, "Any student admitted by May 1 will have an ASE by Sept. 1," he said. Any mistakes a student makes can be rectified during the first two weeks of classes.

"Students should double-check when they get their evaluations," Schwartz agreed. "All faculty can do is advise." Schwartz stressed that SF State has been one of the "very few" colleges in the California State University system to send out evaluations with admission notices. "What we're doing now (completing the evaluations later) is what our sister schools have been doing all along."

Assistant admissions officer Michael Johnson said the hiring freeze caused cutbacks in the number of personnel available to evaluate transcripts from other campuses.

Johnson said the Admissions Office decided, "after much soul-searching," to mail admission notices without providing evaluations.

Work-study limited to 200

Only 200 students will get work-study jobs this summer due to cuts expected in federal allocations to student aid programs, the Office of Student Financial Aid reported last week.

Eligible students will be awarded work-study grants on a first-come, first-served basis. For details call 469-2588.

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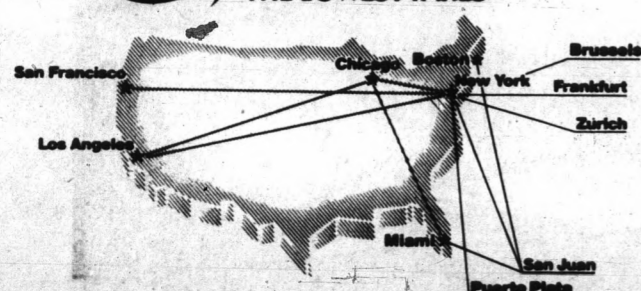
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Hawaii

Continued from page 1

in Hawaii (tourism is first). "I realized that the military had stolen 25 percent of our land. I realized that land was my land, and an economy was being fostered that didn't help my people in any way."

"'Ohana means 'extended family,' Kahui said of the native Hawaiian movement, begun in the early 1970s over a land-use issue on Molokai.

"It has sort of a community value. Everybody is dependent on one another to develop the resources they need to subsist. 'Ohana is the only means by which we can subsist. American individualism poses a serious threat to those cultural values."

"Individuality in our society is a threat to our economy. Everybody needs to get out there and be able to develop the community economy. You need your brothers, your sisters, your aunts, your uncles, your fathers, your fathers' fathers; everybody is involved."

In 1893 American sugar plantation businessmen, with the help of U.S. Marines, overthrew Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani, which led to Hawaii's annexation by the United States. Hawaiian sovereignty is one 'Ohana goal, Kahui said. "We see sovereignty as being able to choose our own destiny. Sovereignty means to be able to set up our own

policies — national, international, economic, social, political.

"My personal opinion is that sovereignty will come as the result of economic and political chaos in the States. We're talking about maybe two or three more generations."

"We want to make decisions on nuclear issues independent of what's happening here in the United States. We're trying to unite with the South Pacific islanders because they were affected by nuclear testing after World War II. They were displaced and forced into severe social and economic conditions: overcrowded housing, poor sanitary facilities, poor hospitals. These people have found themselves in conflict with other islanders in the South Pacific — in a cultural conflict, an economic conflict — with their own brothers and sisters."

"Aloha 'aina" (love the land) seems to be the watchword for the 'Ohana. Kahui said the concept reflects the group's concerns about the Hawaiian culture, cultures in the South Pacific and how to deal with land issues. Bombing Kahoolawe contradicts that philosophy.

"Aloha 'aina for us," said Kahui, "has been an ideology by which we can foresee needed changes in Hawaii's economy and the social problems we have at home."

"We struggle between two worlds: the

Hawaiian world and the American world. These tensions create confusion, which creates a dependency on the dominant society. If we can't understand what's happening, naturally we lock ourselves in with the growing trend of imperialism, colonialism, commercialism, capitalism, and 'prostitutionism' — the fact that our culture has been prostituted also."

Kahui said tourism and the military exploit Hawaii's people and resources.

"The tourists use the bathroom and use a lot of water," he said. "Water is very important to us: 'the gift of life.' It's very limited. We need it to be able to use it in a way that enables us to look toward our future."

"I don't want to see Hawaiians and our culture in a glass case. We want to be able to live it as we see it, as our Kupuna, our elders, our ancestors saw it. I'm not romanticizing about that

whole perception of Hawaii. We don't just go over there, lie on the beach and grab some rays. We're down on the beach catching fish. These things are important to me."

"We see sovereignty as a very serious endeavor by which we can force other people to recognize Hawaii and Hawaiians as a nation of people. It's hard."

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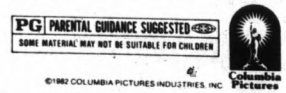


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Opens Everywhere
June 4



By Yvonne Marie Crowley

Cecelia-Marie Bowman dances in "Warrior's Woman" at Tuesday's Teach-in, recreating the feeling some couples have 10 years after the war.

Teach-in—

Continued from page 1

said. "Crime and relationships should be our issues. We have to address them again."

At an afternoon workshop, "Organizing Against Reagan's Policies," panelists representing the Citizen's Action League and the All People's Congress and Democratic Socialists of America, discussed methods of large-scale organization.

A main concern for students was where they should put their energy when faced with so many struggles and issues.

Students also asked panelists how to organize people of all backgrounds and ideologies. Their concern was that there is a leftist stereotype placed on those who demonstrate, while the issues of the day concern all people.

The Social Work Education Department canceled its classes for the day so students could participate in the activities and sent fliers to other departments encouraging faculty to inform their students of the event.

"Many teachers didn't want to cancel classes this late in the semester," said student organizer Bruce Gridley. "But we had 300 people at the rally and the workshops were well attended. Considering how late in the semester it is and considering how little advance publicity we had, that's not bad."

Assessing the day's events Gridley said, "We wanted students to find an area they're interested in and get involved in whatever way they feel comfortable — writing letters, working on political campaigns, convincing their mother to donate money."

"If students who attended the workshops use their knowledge for social change, we've done what we've set out to do," said Gridley.

Speaker lauds 'Globalism'

Global education is the latest trend in the learning process, according to Margaret Branson, who spoke last Thursday at the Louise M. Lombard elementary school on "Globalizing the Curriculum: How and Why."

"It's impossible to find a set of definitions for global education, but it starts with cultivating a different perspective of the world," she said.

"There has been a vast movement of people across the boundaries," said Branson, who has advised the state on public school curriculum. Branson said the world has witnessed great changes in Asian countries, which are "evolving beyond the traditional developing concept."

"The dramatic changes which have taken place in Japan have made the Japanese overachievers in technology and education," Branson said.

Branson said the United States is not falling behind in these areas, but rather new trends in education need to be developed to better integrate a global consciousness into school curricula.

She said more emphasis on foreign languages, increased studies of other cultures and starting at the elementary level are the best ways to accomplish global education.

The lecture was funded by the Edith P. Merritt lecture fund. Merritt, who helped build the Education Department at SF State, was remembered Thursday as the pioneer of elementary education. In honor of Merritt, lectures are given annually to introduce new teaching techniques from the elementary to the university level.

Students lobby at Capitol

By Bill Coniff

As the United People of Color for National Liberation rally at the state Capitol geared up, students lobbied inside the building to personally express their concerns on education to legislators.

Briefed by University of California lobbyist Miguel Ceballos, 29 SF State and 14 UC Berkeley and Laney College students were split into groups to tackle as many legislators in the budget and education committees as possible.

"It was a sobering experience," said UPCNL member Armando Denys. "But we got a lot of support. This is the right time to be here because the budget is being discussed. By the summer it will have been voted on."

Denys said he felt the students' interaction with legislators may make a difference.

"They said it's good to have grassroots support," he said. "We need mass support, because they said there are so many other legislators who think colleges are country clubs and that education is not a right."

A small group of students attempted to speak to Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., with little success.

"The governor, unfortunately, is in the process of dealing with these issues. I'm sure he knows how you feel," said Gov. Brown's education liaison, Bob Moore, adding that students were already well represented by California

State Student Association lobbying efforts.

As Moore spoke, Brown walked hurriedly by. He was asked what he was doing concerning the cuts in education.

"We're doing the best we can," he said, his voice trailing off as he rushed into his office.

"From my point of view, it was a matter of priority, and we weren't high on that list," said UPCNL member Jim McDuffie.

Rally—

Continued from page 1

rally, UPCNL representatives admitted that the demonstration would probably not have much impact on the budgetary process, but they viewed it as a symbolic and educational effort.

"Education doesn't happen just inside the classroom. This is the classroom. It's called the real world," said Umamoto. "And we're here to make some changes."

"The children of the 1960s have come together and organized a statewide demonstration. But this is only the beginning," UPCNL representative Derek Gilliam said, asking the students to think collectively, rather than individually. "As the struggle intensifies — and it will — statewide organization will be of primary importance."

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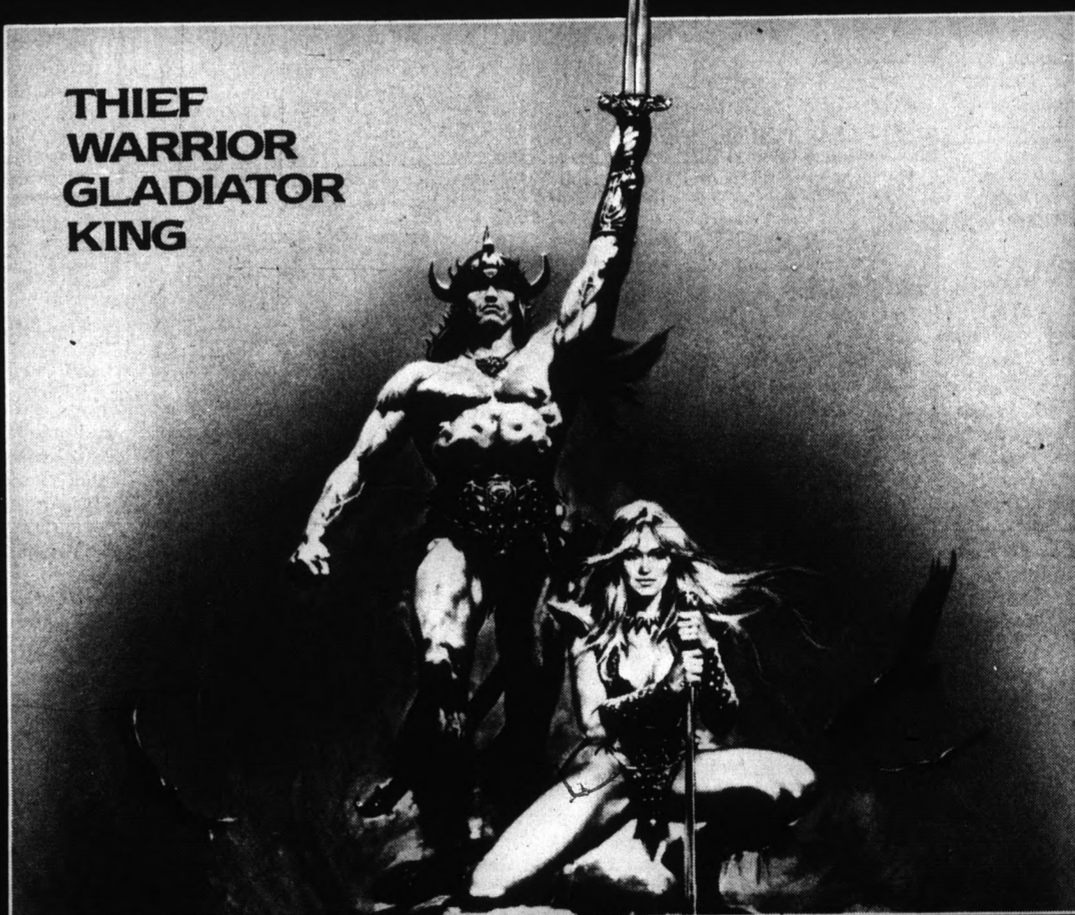
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Arts

Van the man's afternoon moondance

By Dennis Wyss

When Van Morrison strode on the stage of the Barbary Coast yesterday a collective shudder of delight ran through the standing-room-only crowd.

His fiery red hair aglow in the wash of the stage lights and cigarette in hand, the mercurial singer with the soul of an Irish poet and the musical sensibilities of a black American rhythm and blues artist proceeded to weave his magical spell in an inspired 70-minute show.

The Belfast-born Morrison first came to prominence with the great Irish rock band, Them, which scored the million-selling hit "Gloria" in 1965. Throughout a 14-album solo career, Morrison remains one of the few artists in rock who consistently expands the perimeters of his success by refusing to remain stylistically static.

Blending such influences as jazz, rhythm and blues, rock and Irish folk music into ever-changing hybrids, Morrison has produced a steady stream of classics such as "Brown-Eyed Girl," "Domino," "Wild Night," "Tupelo Honey" and "Wavelength."

Yesterday, Morrison and his crack nine-piece band dished up an inspired set of songs dominated by new material with a few old favorites thrown in for flavor.

Kicking off with a sensuous "Into The Mystic" that segued into "Moondance" the short, stocky singer stood at the microphone singing, nearly motionless, eyes closed.

When Morrison sings he soars into another world. Each vocal phrase is a separate and distinct entity, carefully and thoughtfully sung. His backup singers — Bianca Thornton, Annie Stocking and Pauline Lozano — frame Morrison's poetry with powerful, swelling choruses dripping with soul.

Morrison prefers to play small clubs and halls, and the Barbary Coast was a perfect venue. The sound quality was superior to that of any show this semester.

Many acts insist on playing too loud for the amount of space

the Coast provides, which results in muddy sound. But Morrison's sound crew had the acoustics of the room figured out perfectly.

Showcasing songs from his new album, "Beautiful Vision," Morrison sat down at the electric piano. Cascading chords tumbled over crisp, saucy riffs provided by his two-man horn section of saxophonist Pee Wee Ellis and trumpet player Mark Isham, whose father is a humanities professor at SF State.

"She Gives Me Religion" featured keyboardist John Allair's churning, church-like organ, while "Traveler On the Threshold" had guitarist Chris Michie finger-picking an overlay of banjo riffs on his electric guitar.

Drummer Tom Dodgler and bassist David Hayes, an old Morrison hand, punched up the band's overall sound.

Pure magic swept over the rapt, head-bobbing audience at the end of "Aryan Mist," a rich ballad with strong Celtic influences. Morrison, playing a vintage hollow-body Gibson electric guitar picked a careful, dreamy sequence of chords over a flowing, echoic synthesizer.

The 15-minute finale was a free-form jazz jam built around the title track to his 1980 LP "Common One." Morrison traded soulful scat with Pee Wee Ellis and then became Professor Morrison with a "three-minute seminar."

"Mr. Joyce, we heard you," he called out.

"Mr. Yeats, we heard you too."

"How many people here heard of Mr. Lawrence?"

When the crowd roared at the mention of D.H. Lawrence, Morrison allowed himself the only smile of the show, and, turning to his band, said, "It's a good school."

Morrison is one of the few musicians in rock today who can claim such a loyal and devoted following. Despite his reputation for brusque behavior, this restless and intense singer remains unaffected by trends and fads in music.

He just goes his own way, like Irish writers and poets of the past, blazing new trails in his chosen art.

Yesterday's show was a continuation of a long and fine musical tradition.



Van Morrison reaches down deep to pull out his own brand of red-hot rhythm and blues. The Irish-born singer-songwriter and his nine-piece band rocked the Barbary Coast yesterday.

Choral Union tunes up

By Teresa L. Trego

It's an elusive group. Even though its members meet twice a week, they only perform once a semester. The Choral Union will be presenting the fruits of a semester's work Sunday at 3 p.m. in McKenna Theater.

The music for the concert is a monumental piece by Phillip Ianni based on the Gospel according to St. John, which has only been performed once before. Twenty years ago the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra included "The Passion According to St. John" in its Golden Anniversary celebration.

"I conducted it so I really didn't have the opportunity to listen to the piece," said Ianni. "I'm happy it is being brought to life again."

The Choral Union, which consists of 120 singers from every department on campus, is directed by Byron McGilvray, a professor of music who also directs the Chamber Singers and the Concert Choir at SF State.

"This is a varied group," said McGilvray. "Because it is a non-

audition ensemble, anyone can join. Only about 40 percent to 50 percent of the group are music majors. I have people from 16 to over 60 in the chorus."

The Choral Union is the only singing ensemble in the Music Department that does not travel, a fact which will be remedied next semester when McGilvray takes the group to Temple Sherith Israel on California Street to perform Ernest Bloch's "Sacred Service."

"None of the music we do is easy; these are all difficult pieces," said McGilvray. The selection of a piece depends on four things: Tessitura — the average range of each voice; audience appeal; if it will hold the singer's interest; and lasting musical appeal.

"I would not premiere a piece just to premiere it," said McGilvray. "It has to have a lasting value and be vocally demanding."

"When I started working on it everyone said, 'You're crazy!' but I devised a way to do it," said Ianni, who now lives in Redwood City.

He wrote the piece in Latin for full chorus, orchestra and narrator.

"I took the piece straight from the gospel using the chorus to represent the cries of all mankind," Ianni said. "It is a strange sort of piece because of the narrator's part. It's a hard piece with delicate parts and I hope that it comes off."

Ianni, a Julliard-trained pianist, conductor and teacher who has lived and worked in the Bay Area for the last 20 years, is currently working on a piano concerto.

"I'm excited about it. Look at Bach's 'St. Matthew's Passion.' It sat around for 200 years before Mendelssohn revived it, and that's a masterpiece," said Ianni.

After Sunday's performance the Choral Union will retire for the semester. Even after six years, McGilvray still looks forward to the next group of singers.

"We do tend to become narrow in the performance field, and this ensemble is our way of contributing to the campus by having an ensemble that everyone can join and have fun with."



Film grad Marc Halberstadt takes a unique approach to wife hunting.

Art treasures from Mexico find new home at Ft. Mason

By Carmen Canchola

San Francisco's Mexican Museum, the only one of its kind outside Mexico City, has moved out of the barrio and into what is becoming one of the city's largest cultural centers: Fort Mason.

The move to Fort Mason from 1855 Folsom St., where it opened Nov. 20, 1975, was prompted by recent additions to the museum's permanent collection, according to Peter Rodriguez, the museum's executive director and founder.

"But it was really too small from the beginning," he said.

The new museum opened officially last Wednesday with a reception and celebration of Cinco de Mayo (May 5) and was attended by more than 900 people, Rodriguez said.

Explaining the significance of the growth and success of the Mexican

Museum, he said, "This is the most underrepresented culture in this country."

"Can you imagine — 10 million people in this country who are of Mexican heritage have never been represented adequately in the mainstream of American institutions?"

"I hope this museum shows other institutions the value of the culture and art of the descendants of Mexican people. This can only enrich our country," he said.

The Stockton-born son of Mexican immigrants, Rodriguez said the idea for a Mexican museum was inspired by his first trip to Mexico in 1954.

"It was a very traumatic but glorious experience seeing the grand culture of Mexico," he recalled. "The country was more magnificent and varied than I ever imagined."

From that moment on I have been in love with Mexico."

He started collecting Mexican art objects during his initial visit and has since returned 35 times. His decision to found a museum was in reaction to the lack of interest demonstrated by local museums.

"They just weren't interested," he said. "They're more European oriented."

The museum has five specific areas of focus: Pre-Hispanic, Mexican Colonial, Mexican fine art, Mexican-American fine art and Mexican folk art. A permanent collection provides adequate examples in each area, Rodriguez said.

In addition, the museum has an outreach art program for schools and arranges guided tours of Mission District murals. For more information, call 441-0404.

Grad's ad, 'Wanted: one wife'

By Jim Beaver

Standing in front of the Gateway Theater wearing a heavy wool coat and a sandwich board and passing out pamphlets, Marc Halberstadt, the "No. 1 public stranger," is looking for a wife.

Inside the theater, his two-minute movie shows Halberstadt plaintively imploring the audience to help him find a mate.

On one side of his sandwich board is a giant photo of his face topped by the words: "WHAT DO YOU THINK OF MY FACE?" and his phone number. The face is pleasant and round with a smile that seems to echo the question above it.

A woman walks up, studies both sides of the board and asks, "Are you trying to find a wife?" Halberstadt stares at her deadpan, "What gave you that impression?" he asks.

"Actually," Halberstadt confides later, "I'm looking for someone unmarried."

The 35-year-old SF State film graduate is serious indeed about his quest. "People put more thought and care into buying a car than searching for a mate," he says. "And people wonder about the divorce rates. The only qualification for getting a divorce in California is being married. And I think they're going to drop that."

The problem, Halberstadt says, is shyness. "Eighty percent of Americans are shy. It's now viewed as a clinical diagnostic category."

"Finding a mate is the most important event in a person's life," says Halberstadt, who has put enough thought into the problem to compensate for the millions of laggards who neglected it.

"We don't have conventional hand signals to signify interest," he says, jumping up to illustrate his point. "You're walking toward someone so you have to double the speed. So how do you have the time to say, 'Excuse me, I like your face, could I talk to you?'"

Halberstadt still considers himself shy even after months of introducing himself to strangers while wearing a sandwich board. "Oh yeah, I'm your typical overcompensator," he says.

Halberstadt attended SF State from 1974 to 1976 and returned to finish a degree in film in 1979. "Film is the only department where you don't have to know anything to get a B.A.," he says. "If we knew something, they'd be filming us."

But Halberstadt believes in his goal. "Somehow I feel my search has become a metaphor for other people's search."

Back in front of the theater, Halberstadt is working the line for the next show. A woman reads his pamphlet and stares. "Well, it's a lot more honest than picking someone up in a bar," she says.

Another woman sizes up Halberstadt and comments, "This'll be an interesting sociological footnote in a hundred years."

Free preview 'The World According To Garp'

T.S. Garp, bastard son of Jenny Fields and brainchild of author John Irving, has come to the screen. "The World According To Garp" will have its Bay Area premiere on Mon. May 17 in McKenna Theater.

And it's free.

The film, which begins at 7 p.m., stars Robin Williams in the title role, Mary Beth Hurt as his wife, Glenn Close as nurse Jenny Fields and John Lithgow as Roberta Muldoon, former tight end of the Philadelphia Eagles.

Irving's book was rewritten for the screen by Steve Tesich, whose credits include the Academy Award winning film "Breaking Away."

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Sports

Gators try for College World Series berth

Ballclub in Regionals at Riverside

By Steven Harmon

It's a loose, confident Gator baseball club that begins its post-season exploits this afternoon against Cal-State Northridge at UC Riverside.

Far Western Conference Pitcher of the Year Butch Baccala (12-1, 2.31 ERA), is pressed into his most crucial collegiate start.

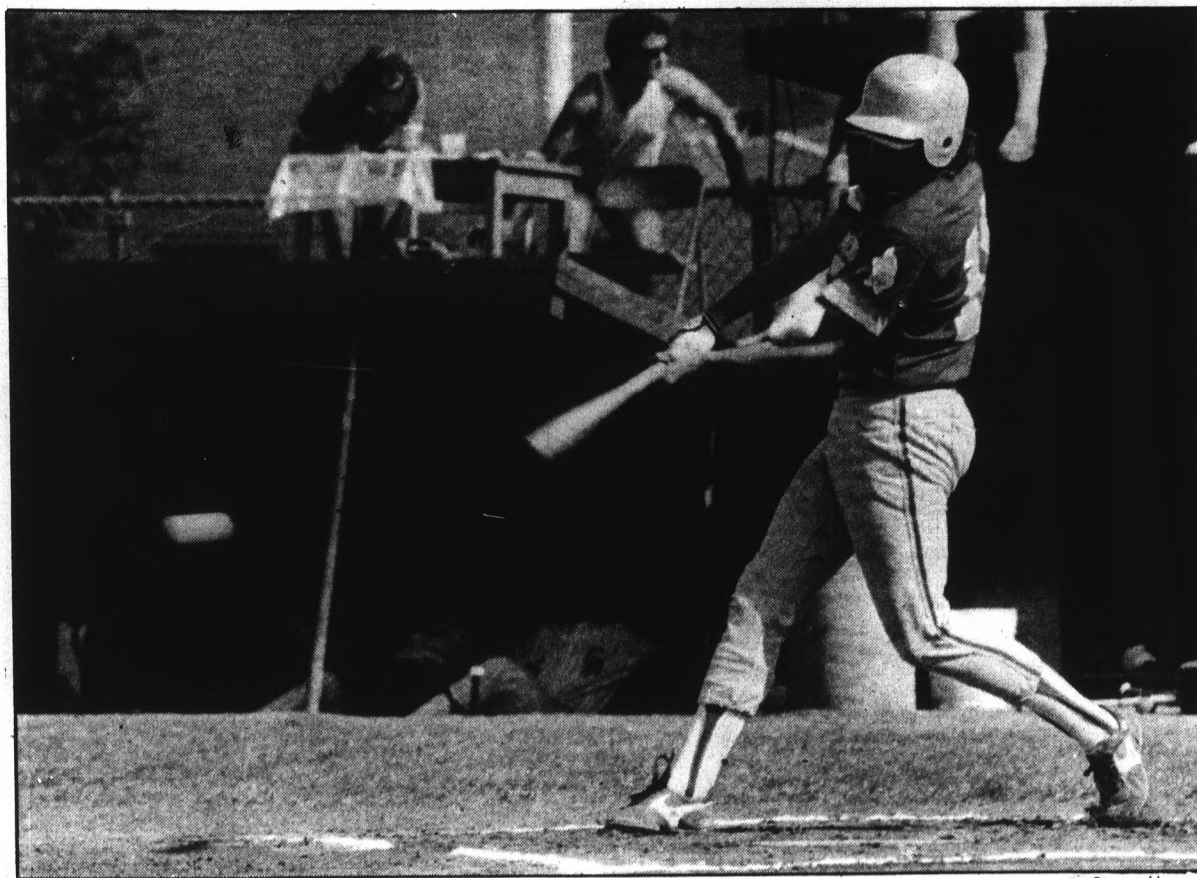
The FWC champions, a makeup of power hitters, speedsters and zanies, are in the Western Regionals for the second consecutive year. The Gators, Northridge, and Riverside are competing. The loser of today's Gator/Northridge game will play Riverside later in the day.

The first team to lose will be eliminated, and the winner of three will win the round-robin, becoming one of six teams from across the nation to play in the College World Series at the same Riverside site, May 22-25.

Never has a Northern California Division II team gotten by the first round of the playoffs. Four-year Coach Orrin Freeman's boys lasted through the first four games of last year's Regionals before being eliminated by Riverside.

Clinching the FWC title two Mondays ago, the Gators had been tuning up at Maloney Field for the playoffs before flying to hot, smoggy Riverside yesterday morning.

The recent practices, kept casual by Freeman, were indicative of the cool,



By Steven Harmon

FWC Player of the Year Tom Sheck leads the Gators into the Western Regionals this weekend.

low-key disposition the Gators carried throughout the regular season. Before the final crucial three-game series with UC Davis (that the Gators swept), they conducted an all-out, humorous "phantom" infield practice, where each

infielder made spectacular plays without actually handling a baseball.

"One of the best assets of our team is our looseness, everyone having a good time," said backup third baseman Mike Jeffus. "It's not like an army boot

camp."

Fun and games for the Gators won't be from hitting the Southern California night life, to be sure.

"We're going to have fun by winning the Regionals, going to the World

Series, and winning that," said Assistant Coach John Goetz. "We get jacked up when we play in tight, intense games; that's what we're looking forward to."

Gator players, aware of the Northern-Southern California rivalry, are out to shake the inferiority complex that has plagued northerners for years.

"We showed people we could play with anyone up here," said outfielder Chet Ciccone, originally from Southern California. "We haven't proved we can play with teams from down south. We want to show their coaches we have good ballplayers."

"To have 'O' (Freeman) in the dugout is one of the biggest advantages we have," said Goetz. "He's coached through Division I championships (as a pitching coach with University of Southern California and Arizona), and he knows what it's all about."

Goetz, confident that the Gators are destined beyond the Western Regionals, contends this year's team has more dimension than last year's.

"Here's where it takes an entire team effort," he said. "These games are going to be intense and our depth will show."

The Gators season-long depth, in number, has been cut from 34 to 22 because of a National Collegiate Athletic Association post-season traveling rule. Twelve players, whose enthusiasm was a part of the depth, will have to be left behind unless they pay their own expenses.

"There goes a lot of our support," said first baseman Tom Sheck. "But a lot of us come from down there, and we'll have our parents cheering us on."

Though Riverside lost seven players to the major league draft after the 1981

campaign, Ciccone doubts there will be much of a difference between the competition the Gators faced a year ago and the competition they will be up against this weekend.

"That doesn't make me that much more confident because we're new, too," he said. "Our entire starting outfield is different, and the middle infielders are new too, and we're better this year."

Outfielders Evans Andropoulos, Jeff Pettigrew, Mickey Ventura, Andre Valentine and Ciccone have been touted by FWC coaches as the "best, fastest group around." Each outfielder has, at one time or another, played a part in snaring likely rallies from opponents with effortless circus catches.

Ventura illustrated the outfield corps' earnestness in Saturday's leisurely practice by diving for a fly ball in right field.

"If I can't make a dive in practice, I won't make it in a game," he said.

What's on the field isn't all the Gators will have to offer Northridge and Riverside. Gary Kossick, the senior designated hitter who complained earlier in the season that he couldn't hit a lick coming off the bench, finished the regular season with a team record 61 RBIs, six home runs and a .384 batting average.

The nine-day layoff, though cooling momentum (five straight wins), could be a blessing in disguise. Mike Morris and Ted Pranschke, bothered all year by sore throwing arms, enter the best-of-five series well rested. Also, it enabled third baseman Todd Lee (.372, 8 HR's, 35 RBI) to nurse a swollen right hand which bothered him so much that he had to hit his last home run of the year one-handed.

Voice of the A's is a voice of the future

By Barry Locke

There was no room for Wayne Hagin in the KSFS baseball broadcast booth when he went to school at SF State in 1975 and 1976. Six years later, Hagin talks proudly about his accomplishments since then.

Now in his second year as the Oakland A's No. 3 announcer, Hagin has a lot to be proud of these days. He just bought a three-bedroom town house in Danville. He makes nearly \$40,000 a year. And he shares radio time with the Bay Area's two most prominent sports announcers, Lon Simmons and Bill King — men he listened to and idolized while growing up.

Gator football coach optimistic once again

By Douglas Amador

Every year about this time SF State football Coach Vic Rowen expresses optimism about the upcoming fall season. In spite of last year's 0-5 Far Western Conference record (3-7 overall), this spring is no different.

"I think we have a chance to be good," said Rowen. "Our offense should be excellent. We have veterans returning at a lot of positions."

Veterans anchor the offensive line, a key unit if the Gators are to improve on last year's dismal record.

Returning linemen Mike Repetto, Keith Bergman, Jed Logan, Jeff Dixon and Dwayne Brown will protect quarterbacks Mike Murray and Vern Harris from marauding defensive linemen.

The quarterback slot is up for grabs. Murray, who transferred from Memphis State this year, may have an edge because of experience. He is entering his final season after having red-shirted last year.

Harris, a freshman last season, played five games.

Either quarterback will be handing off to running backs Poncho James and

Steve Campbell, Nos. 1 and 2, respectively, in team-rushing last season. James rushed for 631 yards (4.8 yards per game) and led the Gators in receiving with 28.

Rowen said that the Gators will be more pass-oriented this year. "We'll try to strive for balance," he said. "We'll throw the ball 40 times a game, which is 50 percent of the time. We're going to score, but I'd rather not have to score a lot of points in order to stay ahead of the other guys."

The defense, however, is a big question mark for the Gators, Rowen said. "Our defense is the one point I'm concerned about," he said. "The key to the season is our defense and how fast it develops."

The defense is young and somewhat inexperienced but contains a couple of tough veterans who can hold the unit together.

Defensive back Ken Hailey, who Rowen calls "outstanding," made 76 tackles last year, second on the Gators.

Outside linebacker Brian Whitaker made the FWC all-league second team and led the Gators with 13 quarterback sacks.

baseball, but other things too. Bill is the kind of guy I can go to a bar with and just talk."

Joking and teasing both on and off the air create a relaxed atmosphere in the booth and make the rigors of a 162-game baseball season more bearable.

Last Friday night's Oakland-Cleveland game was the type that could put many broadcasters on edge. The smooth atmosphere in the KSFO booth provided for the trio's usual solid performance.

A three-and-a-half hour game involving 21 runs, 28 hits, one coach and two player-ejections — along with the knowledge that Saturday's broadcast was just 13 hours away by the game's end — made for what Hagin called "a tough one."

A five-run first inning sent the A's on their way to an apparently pleasant evening. To keep things interesting, the jokes flowed freely.

When Hagin's paycheck was delivered during the third inning, Simmons couldn't resist toying with his partner over the air.

"I've got some good news and some bad news," said Simmons. "The good news is that the check is for \$20,000. The bad news is it's written in disappearing ink; and the banks are closed."

'I've never seen anyone his age in such a good position.' — Lon Simmons

Often King and Simmons will rib Hagin about his youth and naivete.

"We're a team, and that's obvious on the air," said Hagin. "There's no friction between us; we get along well, and we enjoy each other. There are times on the air when I'll get a little discouraged when they try to use the youth too much. But they don't do it to try and hurt me, they're just trying to be funny. It's a show."

A good indication of his relationship with Simmons and King surfaces when

Hagin brings in a bucket of popcorn to pass around the booth. That he doesn't mind. But when Simmons knocks the popcorn all over the floor, Hagin doesn't consider cleaning it up, nor would he be expected to.

"They've always shown me respect, which I appreciate. That's the important thing," said Hagin.

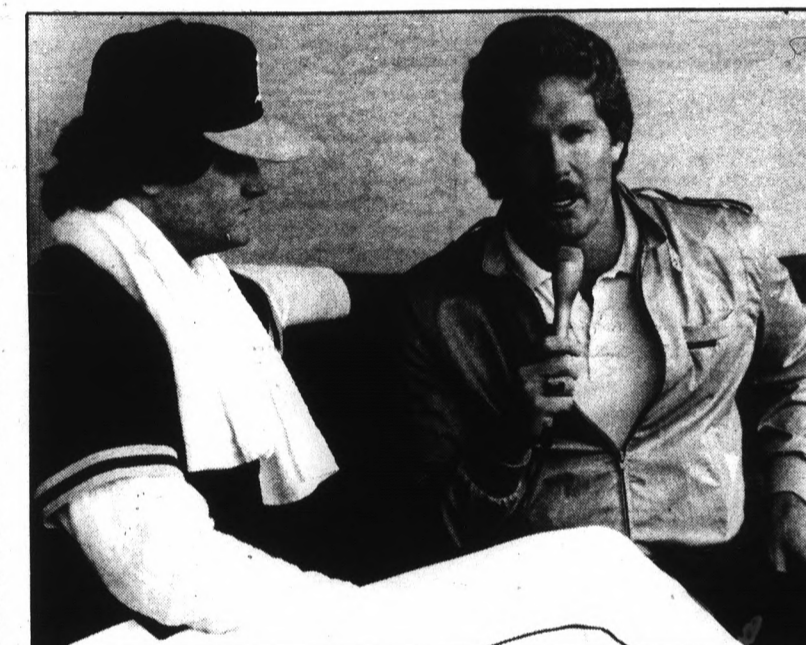
As "Billy Ball" slips into "Bobble Ball," and Cleveland catches, passes and eventually runs away to an eventual 15-6 victory, reactions in the booth waver between disappointed cringes and astonished laughter.

"It could be worse," said Hagin. "We could be in Cleveland."

Even if he was in Cleveland, Hagin would still be an announcer in the major leagues — his lifelong dream. But he also fantasized about playing the game while growing up. He was a three-sport star at San Jose's Blackford High School, where competition and commentary always went hand in hand.

"When I was in high school, after every road game, everybody would come to the back of the bus," Hagin recalled. "I'd have a bat (a mock microphone), I'd do the (Blackford) Braves' clubhouse."

After giving up competition for a year to concentrate on broadcasting at SF State, Hagin was lured to San Diego



By Steven Harmon

Former SF State student Wayne Hagin (right) interviews A's pitcher Dave Beard for his Oakland A's pre-game show.

of the job.

"It's frustrating because you're like a pinch hitter," he said. "To get better at something you have to be able to do it."

Most of his play-by-play time comes when King isn't there (King also announces for the Warriors and Raiders) or when the game is televised (Simmons and King both announce on the telecasts). Still, Hagin's future appears bright.

"I've never seen anyone his age in such a good position," said Simmons. "He's got a lot of personality and talent, and he's in an ideal spot. His future is unlimited. Of course, he's going to be fired in the morning."

Hagin's main responsibilities are the pre- and postgame shows. He says he gears up for them because the two short segments are now his only time to shine.

Whether he's the interviewer or the interviewee, Hagin speaks openly and sincerely. Before both player interviews Hagin tells his subjects (A's pitcher Dave Beard and Cleveland outfielder Don Hayes) what type of questions to expect to put them at ease.

"The most important thing is to gain their trust," Hagin said, adding that his youth may be an advantage in gaining that trust.

Hagin calls his current job "the ultimate" but also says it's time to set more goals.

"When I was 18, I told everybody I would be in the minor leagues by age 22; I made it exactly when I was 22," he said. "I said I'd be in the major leagues by age 24; I made it by 17 days. I also said I'll be on network television by age 30, so that's one more goal."

A tall, handsome blond, Hagin is earning a reputation as quite a lady's man, a reputation he says is exaggerated.

"I have a lot of good-looking lady friends in a lot of different cities," he said. "But they're more friends than anything else. Now the players always want to go out with me on the road."

Hagin hopes his rise to the top will encourage aspiring broadcasters to pursue their own dreams.

"I hope somebody will look at me and say, 'Well, geez, I can do it because he did it, and he's no better than I am.'"

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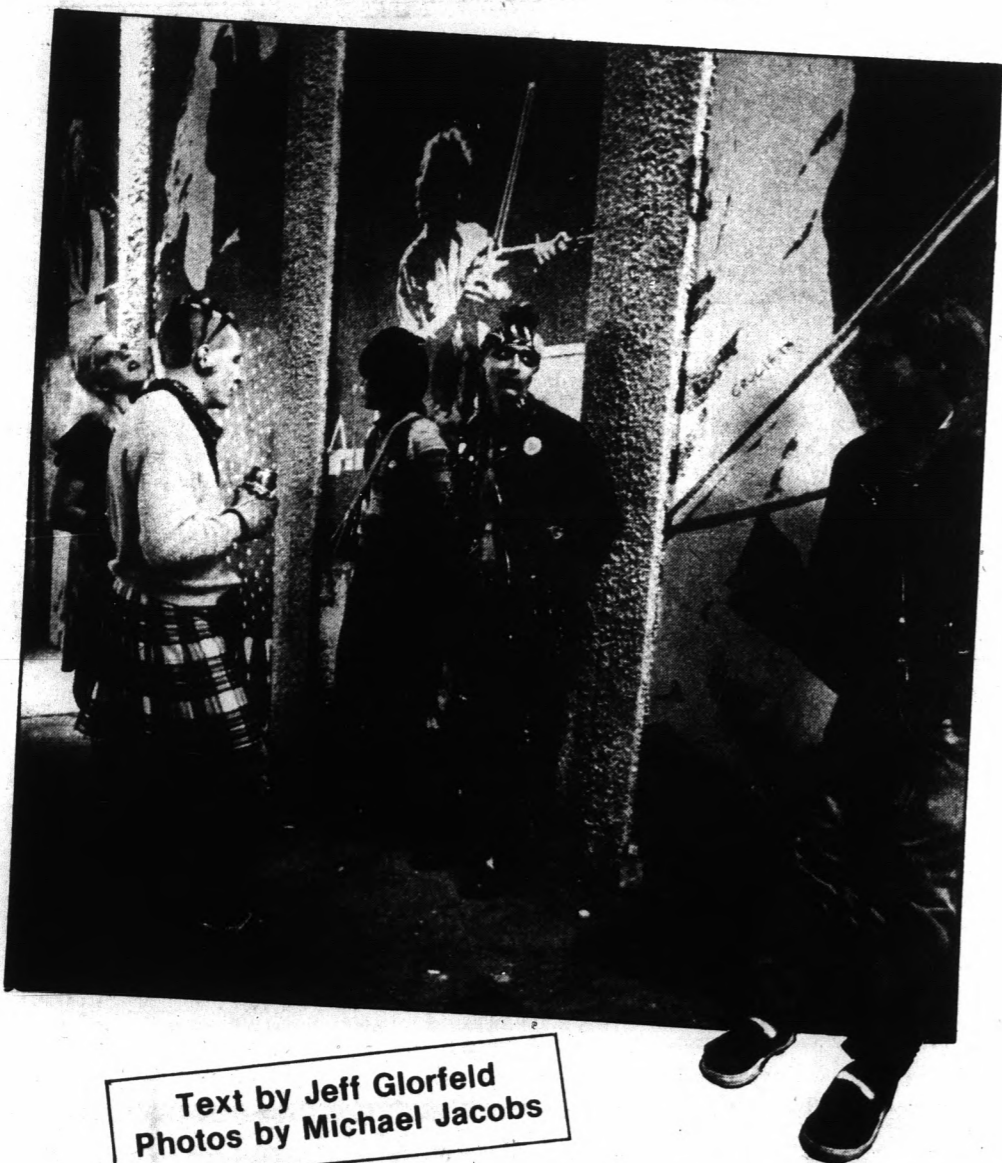
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Backwords

This ain't no party, this ain't no disco, this ain't no foolin' around



'People have to learn to not take people at face value. They have to love one another. It'll never happen but ...'



Text by Jeff Giorfeld
Photos by Michael Jacobs

Many young Bay Area punks see themselves as being on the leading edge of what could develop into a major youth movement. They may be right.

Before being fooled by the menace of huge black leather jackets draped with pounds of chains, big black boots and Marine Corps hairstyles, people would do well to give a listen to what these kids are saying.

Deep in the heart of Berkeley, in the lower-middle-class neighborhoods surrounding the university, dozens of young, self-proclaimed punks rally around a growing punk rock scene. One of the bands, Deadly Reign, is attracting a sizeable following of like-minded punks. They are united by their fashion, music and their politics.

Band members Mike, Jack and Scott are 16 years old. Andy is 17 and Anna, the band's drummer, spokeswoman and "mom" by right of her ripe old age, is 21. She is a student at UC Berkeley. The rest are still in high school. All are white, middle-class kids.

Like the hippies of the '60s, these kids are not happy with the role society has set for them. They want to change things.

These young punks are different from the "no future," nihilistic head-banger punks who sprouted in the mid '70s from the initial British punk movement. The irony of their image is great. The whole punk image up to now has been based on violence.

Are they violent? What about the loud, aggressive music and the severe styles?

"No way," says Scott. "We're anti-violent. Our music is loud and obnoxious because we want people to listen to us."

Anna explains what the band's name means to them: "We're Deadly Reign — the white people. The reason white people go around hurting other races is we don't have any roots or culture. Everybody has roots except the white

people. As a result we don't have any community among ourselves; we don't have that feeling of love between people."

Sound a bit like the young social marauders of the '60s, the hippies?

"Yes," says Anna. "It's the same thing. A lot of hippies here are cutting their hair off and getting into our movement. They're still really jaded because they can't consider anything to be better than the '60s, but they're beginning to realize that it's gotta be with the youth. And maybe after successive generations and decades, somebody, somewhere ..."

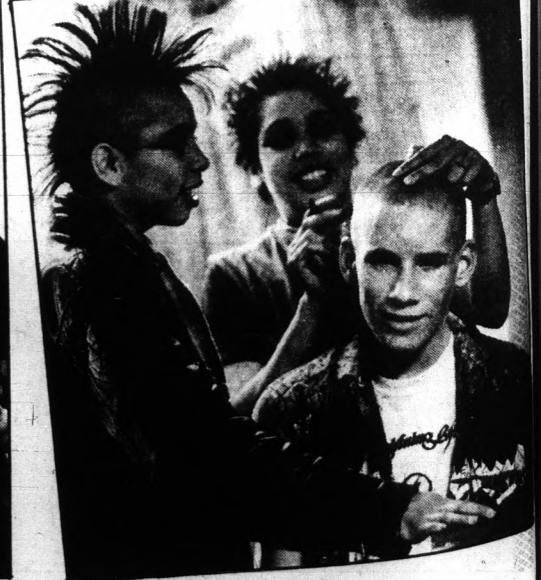
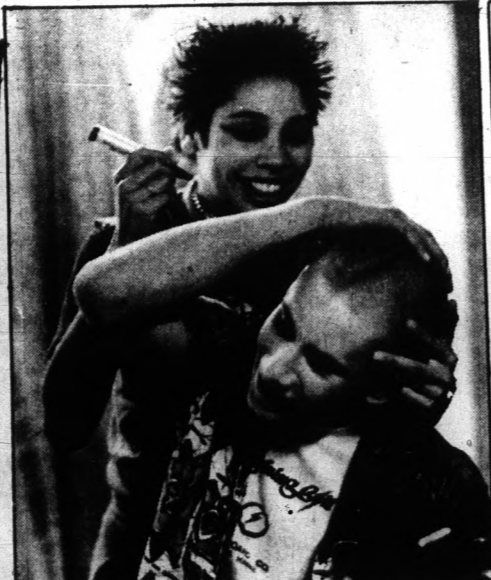
Mike completes the thought: "Every time there's another movement it's like a snowball. Every time it rolls it picks up a little bit more."

The ideas come so fast that the punks begin speaking as one — trading off sentences like guitar riffs. "You can't drop out of the system, because it's too strong," they say. "You can't blow it up. You've got to become a part of it to win over it. Negativeness doesn't work. Obviously there is a future or we wouldn't be saying 'Pretty soon we're going to be the ones in control.'"

There's no such thing as a judicial system because that's not justice. That's fucking "Throw you away, you're no good." Everybody tells you you can't. The only people that tell us we can is ourselves. The youth are the people who 'gotta unite."

Anna gets a hold on the conversation: "We don't have politics in the sense of the institution of politics — Republican, Democrat, fascist, communist — we don't think that way. Our politics are 'Listen, keep your ears open, don't be so quick to criticize, don't tell us what to do and we won't tell you what to do.' People don't treat youth as responsible. You're considered children until you're 21, and then they just throw you out in the street. Why can't our parents talk to us, give us some responsibility? We're young, but we're not stupid."

Clockwise from upper left: Mike, Deadly Reign's singer, pauses reflectively from his 150-decibel song; Toni, Rachel and a girl's best friend compare lips and haircuts; Scott strikes a Deadly Reign pose; Andy, Toni and Rachel work on felt-tip makeup; original punks, not with the new movement, hang out in front of The Stone, an SF nightclub.



Volume 30

Aid imm nex

By Sandy V

Financial aid for the fiscal year 1982-83, says Jeffrey Baker, SFAID director, remains due to what will affect the

• Tighter requirements to will be more more difficult aid.

• Inflation financial aid is not increasing.

• More financial aid; give exact figures are applying

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By Danny

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By Jim

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